THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 76

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hub Gasoline Tax Boost? Five-Man Rule for France; Pacific Bases Get Funds

The World's Day—Feb. 25, 1941

New England: Boston Gas Tax Boost Considered

A proposal for a one-cent boost in the gasoline tax in the Metropolitan Boston area was under discussion at City Hall. [Details: Page 11.]

The City Council's appropriations committee sped through the city's budget in record time. [Details: Page 11.]

Continued suspension of the Massachusetts 6-o'clock law for women textile workers was urged at a State House hearing. [Details: Page 11.]

Members of the New England Hardware Dealers Association, at their annual convention at the Hotel Statler, foresaw a possible shortage in hardware supplies due to defense orders. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

Federal hearings were begun to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the fishing schooner Mary E. O'Hara near Boston Harbor. [Details: Page 11.]

A boost in the Massachusetts income tax was proposed by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation. [Details: Page 1.]

In Europe: Five-Man Board to Govern France

Five-man rule of France, under Marshal Pétain, was provided with a Cabinet shake-up in which a super-Cabinet, with Admiral Darlan in the most significant post, reduced all former "Ministers" to "Secretaries of State." [Details: Page 5.]

British diplomacy was believed keying its Balkan policy to the maintenance of Turkish resistance at the Dardanelles. [Details: Page 1.]

Prime Minister Churchill told Japan that Britain rejects any mediation in the war with Germany. [Details: Page 1.]

A Soviet budget of 215,400,000,000 rubles for 1941 was announced to the Eighth Supreme Soviet and Finance Commissar Arseny Zvereff told the legislators the U. S. S. R. would have an income of about 216,200,000,000 rubles to cover it.

In Washington: Guam, Samoa Funds Indorsed

Acting at top speed, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee approved today a $242,373,500 authorization for improvements at the islands of Guam and Samoa, Pacific Ocean outposts near Japan.

The House approved revisions of the Excess Profits Tax law designed to relieve "hardship cases."

Mandatory priorities for the first time under the national defense program were invoked to insure the availability of supplies of aluminum and machine tools for defense production. [Details: Financial Page.]

Isolationist Senators, while continuing to attack the lease-lend bill on the Senate floor, were understood to be preparing plans for stumping the country in an anti-war drive following inevitable passage of the bill. [Details: Page 2.]

The Nation's prospective defense outlays stand "close to $31,000,000,000," according to the estimate of Harold D. Smith, Budget Director.

Sumner T. Pike of the Securities Commission outlined to the Monopoly Committee a system of local Government-supported "financial clinics" to meet the credit problems of small business. [Details: Financial Page.]

Harold L. Ickes signed a 20-year contract with the Reynolds Metals Company, greatly increasing the aluminum production near Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams.

President Roosevelt said that he favored the use of wiretapping against aliens and "traitors" who engage in "espionage or sabotage against the United States," in a letter to a member of the House Judiciary Committee which is studying wiretapping legislation.

Adding $11,255,000 to increase electric power output for national defense by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended approval of $1,415,991,838 to operate independent offices during the next fiscal year.

Air and Sea: British Hint Reprisals

Quoting Shakespeare, Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, hinted reprisals for Coventry and London air raids, warning Germany that "we must 'be a copy . . . of grosser blood and teach them how to war.'"

Britain's forty-first air attack on the German-held French port of Brest was stated by the Air Ministry to have caused considerable damage to targets which included a German cruiser of the 10,000-ton Hipper class which was in the harbor. [Details: Page 5.]

British bombers protected by droves of fighter planes returned in daylight to continue attacks on the German-held so-called invasion ports.

German night air attacks on Britain were sporadic and resulted in little officially announced damage.

At sea new German claims to large-scale success in attacks against British merchant shipping were denied by the British, who nevertheless admitted that intensified attacks on merchant shipping routes were considered imminent. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

In Africa: Port of Brava Falls to British

British captured Italian Somaliland port of Brava 150 miles below the main port of Mogadiscio in a northward advance across the Juba River from Kenya. [Details: Page 4.]

British reinforcements to the troops attempting to drive the Italians out of Cheren in Eritrea were reported to be moving in from the northwest.

Air attacks by British on Italian forces at Addis Ababa were reported.

Americas: Chile Puts Watch on Jews

Santiago, Chile (AP)—The Ministry of Interior instructed Provincial governors to report any Jewish refugees who abandon the zones or the professions to which they have been assigned as a condition of their provisional stay in Chile.

In Albania: Greeks Resist German Pressure

Greek statement in reply to pressure from Germany to make peace with Italy declared the Greek Army will "not cease fighting until the Italians are out of Albania." [Details: Page 4.]

The Duce's statement that Italian losses in Albania were "a few thousands, mostly wounded," was denied by Greeks who said they had captured 20,000 Italians, 551 of them officers, while only 28 officers and 497 men were under hospital treatment for sickness or wounds.

Far East: No New United States Warning

The American Government, while closely watching Japan's moves in the South Pacific, is understood to have given no new warning to Tokyo against aggressive action. [Details: Page 4.]

Thai-Indo-China negotiations were said by Japanese sources to be proceeding satisfactorily. [Details: Page 4.]

French military position in French Indo-China was strengthened when the 10,086-ton French ship Bernardin de Saint Pierre arrived from Dakar, French West Africa, with French Naval, Army and Air Force officers.

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Food Stamp Plan Backed for Maine

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, Feb. 25

The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably today on bills preserving unemployment compensation benefits for those inducted into Federal military service and permitting the Health-Welfare Department to co-operate with Federal authorities in operating a State-wide food stamp plan in distribution of surplus commodities.

The stamp plan bill was an emergency. The Health and Welfare Commissioner, Joel G. Earnest, spoke for the measure at a committee hearing last week.

The UCC benefits bill would "freeze" wage credits of workers called to military duty, so that upon release from service they would be eligible to draw benefits on the basis of their previously established records.

Long Favors Higher State Income Taxes

An increase in the State income tax rate on salaries and "business income" from 1½ to 2½ per cent and a reduction in the exemption were recommended today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations, before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Mr. Long appeared in connection with several bills filed by Representative George W. Porter (R) of Agawam to increase the income tax rate and lower exemptions. Mr. Porter proposed reducing the exemption from $2,000 to $500 for a single person and from $2,500 to $750 for a married person.

Mr. Long, however, recommended an $800 exemption for a single person and $1,500 for a married person.

The Commissioner stated "Unless something is done about spreading the tax burden more fairly the cost of government is bound to increase.

Sees $12,000,000 Increase

Mr. Porter estimated that his measure would produce an additional $12,000,000 annually for the use of cities and towns. Increase in the income tax rate and lowering of exemptions was also favored by Howard S. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, who warned that "a lot of farmers are going out of business unless taxes on farms are reduced."

The aims of the bill to place a 1 per cent tax on gross income received from professions, employment, or business, was indorsed by Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and Richard M. Bradley, of the Boston Taxpayers Alliance.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations today proposed that the Legislative Committee on Taxation sit as a recess commission during the off-season year to devise a tax program to lift the cost of welfare from the back of real estate.

Urges Gross Income Tax

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Federation, made this proposal before the Taxation Committee which was conducting a hearing on numerous tax proposals, including a 1 per cent tax on gross income and a proposed municipal income tax.

Pointing out that none of the tax proposals is restricted to relieving real estate, Mr. Joyce argued that any new tax proposal should be so worded that any revenue derived would be earmarked to reduce the relief load on real estate.

The Federation official added that several outside recess commissions have studied the tax problem but these commissions do not carry enough weight in the Legislature to force through their recommendations. He contended that recommendations of the powerful Taxation Committee after a recess study would be afforded considerable attention.

Mr. Joyce told the Committee that welfare "is a social problem and not a problem of the real estate taxpayer. It is time to have a sensible tax program to take this load off the overburdened real estate tax payer. He pointed out that the property owner in Wellesley pays from $3.50 to $5 valuation to finance welfare costs whereas the property owner in Lowell must pay $15 per thousand, an obviously unfair situation.

Before the same committee, Richard H. Long, Framingham businessman, urged passage of his bill authorizing municipalities to tax income, real property, and personal property. He proposed a 1 per cent tax, saying that "if there are any persons who object to paying $10 a thousand on personal property, they should realize that real estate owners have been paying nearly all expenses of government for many years."

Can Industry Rise Over The Defense Cost?

Study by America First Committee seeks reply by careful scrutiny of problems involved.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — Can American industry quickly turn $23,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' hard-earned money into planes, ships, and guns without it seriously affecting the living costs and living comforts of everybody?

Can something like $5,000,000,000 worth of British lend-lease orders be superimposed upon the present vast defense effort without it substantially cutting into most everything the housewife is accustomed to buy, from electric refrigerators to cooking utensils?

What, in short, are the economic consequences, now and after the war, affecting labor, consumer, and employer, if America is to become the virtually unlimited arsenal of democracy?

These are the questions posed by a careful and scholarly study of the social and industrial problems involved in making the lend-lease bill really operative just completed by the America First Committee headed by Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood.

This committee is strongly opposed to the lend-lease bill and the information it has produced underlines, in the judgment of the committee, its reasons for concluding that the United States either should not or cannot successfully perform the task of arming both Britain and itself at the same time.

Command Attention

But apart from its conclusions, which form part of the basis of the minority's argument against the measure, the opinions and the facts which the America First Committee offers command attention here because they throw a good deal of light on the very practical problems which will have to be worked out when the bill becomes law.

Thus the research staff of the committee doubts whether American industry can produce all the defense material required by the nation's own defense program without serious dislocations in the economic system.

It questions whether the extra requirements of the British defense needs can be superimposed without multiplying the "distort-

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Convoy

Wide World

Britain's Commerce Depends on These

Planes protect a British convoy moving toward England

Crisis Near in War at Sea: Can Britain Stop U-Boats?

A battle of rival claims was the immediate reaction today to Führer Hitler's promised intensification of sea warfare.

Germany claimed that 250,000 tons of shipping had been sunk in the past few days.

British naval spokesmen denied this, while the Admiralty announced that only five vessels were known losses from a convoy Germany claimed that 14 ships were sunk Feb. 14.

Allied merchant shipping losses for that week in every shipping zone were only 15 vessels totaling 37,636 tons.

An early intensification of Germany's sea warfare was nevertheless admitted to be probable.

Keels for the first of 200 American-built pre-fabricated cargo vessels for Britain are to be laid down within two months.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Hitler's latest threat of intensified submarine warfare actually adds little to what is already regarded as an approaching crisis in sea warfare.

The Führer's announcement yesterday that an abatement in Nazi sea activity was due to the fact that many U-boat crews were being trained in the technique of submarine warfare was merely a repetition of warnings which high German officials have lately been reiterating.

But the German announcement indicates two important facts.

The first is that some 100 submarines of the Italian Navy will be operating under German control.

The second is that the inten-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

British Policy Keyed to Turks; Bar Peace Talk

Churchill tells Japan Nation rejects offer to mediate its war with Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has told Japan that Britain rejected any mediation in its war with Germany, the Government announced today.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

"In a recent communication to the Foreign Secretary (Mr. Anthony Eden) the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka), after referring generally to the European war, observed that Japan was fully prepared to act as mediator or to take whatever action was calculated to restore peace and normal conditions not only in greater East Asia but anywhere in the world," Mr. Butler told the House.

"The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs in subsequent public statements—made, he said, after consulting Germany—has indicated that his words were not to be regarded as an offer of mediation in the European war.

"In any case, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the Prime Minister that in a cause of the kind for which we are fighting—a cause in no way concerned with territory, trade, or material gains, but affecting the whole future of humanity—there can be no question of compromise or parley."

The Chamber echoed with cheers when Mr. Butler finished. His statement was a reply to Laborite Rhys Davies' demand for "the precise terms of the offer made by Japan to mediate between the belligerents in the present war and the reply of His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Butler on Feb. 19 announced that Mr. Eden had received a special message from Japan "on the same general lines" as the Japanese official spokesman's statement of the previous day.

Not satisfied with the answer, Conservative Robert A. Cary announced he would ask the Government at the next session if it was "now in a position to disclose the text of that special message and the nature of our reply."

War plans based upon keeping Bosporus and Dardanelles in friendly hands.

INSTANBUL, Feb. 25 (AP) — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived by plane at Adana, in Southern Turkey, today and will reach Ankara tomorrow to talk to Turkish officials.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 25—British policy in the Balkans today is predicated on one major objective—to make sure that Turkey will in no way modify its determination to defend the Dardanelles and the Bosporus—keys to strategic developments in the Near East.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who on Feb. 24 had conversations with Turkish and Greek diplomatic representatives, undoubtedly emphasized this point. Moreover, it is assumed that the defense of the Straits also is playing an important role in conversations of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

From this standpoint, satisfaction was expressed here at Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu's statement on Feb. 24 that Turkey would fight if it were itself attacked — that Turkey remained loyal to its military obligations, and could not disregard a threat to its security beyond its frontiers.

This, however, was not taken as indicating the spot on which Turkey will decide to oppose the Germans. They could still interpret their position as one requiring the use of troops on the Greco-Bulgar frontier, or at Salonika, Greece. This is a matter of strategy which presumably has been worked out by General Dill and Mr. Eden.

Some Factors Defined

Among the certainties is the fact that Germany's infiltration of Bulgaria and its territorial offers to Yugoslavia are intended as preliminary steps toward coercing Greece to end its war with Italy on German terms without resort to military force. But that the Germans themselves are beginning to realize that without Greece's "voluntary submission" it will mean that Germany will have to keep either a large army immobilized north of Salonika or open up an entirely new battlefront.

Even if Yugoslavia and Turkey are not involved, German troops will be in countries quite hostile to them and so have uncertain neutrals at their backs.

Even the seizure of Salonika, depressing though the first effects would be upon all the Balkans, could not achieve Adolf Hitler's main object of destroying British power in the Mediterranean. For as long as Britain has naval air bases on Aegean islands, it can continue to function freely and be a menace to any hostile force in Salonika or Greece.

Three Possibilities

Britain meanwhile is faced with the need of making its military decisions so that it can move quickly to counter German moves in any of three directions. For the German thrust could be toward Greece toward the Bosporous, or in the form of a large-scale action against the Near East involving a move on Mosul and Syria.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Army of the Nile, after mopping up Libya—and on the general assumption here that large forces will not advance into Tripolitania—now is free for active service elsewhere and a decision must be made whether to use it in the Balkans or in some other part of the Near East.

This may not be decided until the British are more certain regarding German moves.

Yugoslavia, it will be remembered, has received tempting German offers of the territory of other nations — Albania and Greece. Moreover, according to reliable reports, a 14-day limit set by Herr Hitler, for Yugoslavia's acceptance or rejection of his offer expires this week end.

But whatever happens, the British Government has declared that it is prepared to help Greece as much as possible as long as that country continues its present policy of refusing to yield to Germany's blandishments. In authoritative circles here it is believed that Greece will not yield.

Another clear fact is that British policy is now being based on the conviction that Russia will not do anything in the Balkans which would involve the Soviets in a war with Germany. Nazi gains in the Balkans have been due over a long period as much to economic pull as to bluff based on military strength. Russia lacks the necessary economic strength and whatever military force it may have it is clearly afraid to use it.

Reich and Britain "satisfied" with Turkish policy: Page 5.

Drive on for $13 To Keep Tick In Old Town Clock

CORNISH FLAT, N. H., Feb. 25 (AP)—Things are bustling in Cornish Flat these days—and it's that old town clock again.

The annual campaign is on to raise $13—salary of Clock-winder Charles W. Crane.

He gets 25 cents a week and "throws in for good measure" a few extra chores—lighting the Baptist Church stove on Sunday mornings and tolling the bell summoning the congregation to worship.

High in the steeple of the 200-year-old white colonial church in the square, the clock is the only "official" timepiece in this little farming town of 600.

Clock-winder Crane likes his job.

"It's kind of a bother sometimes," he admits, "but then it don't take so much time at that."

Mr. Crane has kept the quaint three-faced clock ticking for 12 years now—winding it every "five and a half days."

In the summer it's difficult sometimes because Mr. Crane is stationed in a fire lookout in nearby Croydon Mountain. In winter, however, he works in town as a "spare man" on a county highway sand truck.

Veene Bryant, railroad manipulator and prominent political figure in this section of the country a half century ago, bought the clock in 1882 for $25.

He obtained permission to place it in the church steeple and paid for its upkeep until his passing. Then it stopped, and for 30 years remained idle.

Townfolk got together seven years ago and repaired the old clock. Every year since they have conducted a campaign to keep it wound.

Larger War Damages Given To British Householders

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced today an amendment to the Government's war damage bill by which every British householder will receive free compensation up to £200 (about $800) for loss of household goods due to the war.

The householder's wife will receive an additional £100 compensation and each child £25. Above the £200 limit, voluntary household goods insurance will be available to cover loss of jewelry, antiques, and other valuables.

Intimate Message from Washington

Start of Production at Grand Coulee to Make March 22 Memorable Date in Defense Annals—Demand for Power Is Tremendous Factor

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

You can't have airplanes unless you have aluminum, and you can't have aluminum unless you have power. That is one of the reasons that March 22 is going to be a memorable date. On March 22 somebody in Washington with appropriate fanfare is going to press a button which will signal an engineer sitting at a control board in a powerhouse at Grand Coulee Dam in the Pacific Northwest. The Grand Coulee Dam, you remember, was started in 1934, and today is the biggest structure ever built by man. And on March 22, next, right in the midst of the defense production crisis, Grand Coulee will start producing its first electricity.

The present story, however, is bigger than Grand Coulee, though that is big enough. Grand Coulee, for example, has ultimate capacity of 1,920,000,000 kw.—an amount nearly one-quarter of all the power produced in New England during 1940.

Ultimately Grand Coulee, from which the first electric spark comes next month, will be the biggest power plant in the world. There will be eighteen 108,000 kilowatt generators there, each one of them larger than any now in existence anywhere. For the year 1941 two station service generators will go into operation, and in 1942 two more of the big ones. Incidentally, it takes a train of 75 freight cars to transport just one of these 108,000 kw. generators!

The story is bigger than Grand Coulee Dam because it affects all the installed generating capacity of the Nation in the midst of the defense crisis. The question is, are we going to have enough power for defense needs? The answer is, yes—probably. But at the rate the demand for power is increasing a final affirmative cannot be given. The increasing jump in power demand is nothing short of fantastic.

Unmet Increase in Demand

Let us put the thing statistically. At the end of 1940 the installed United States generating capacity was about 41,600,000 kw., which was a 1,260,000 kw. increase since 1939, or 3.1 per cent. That is no mean increase in plant facility. But in the same time the demand for power jumped 11 per cent. Demand last year increased three and a half times the increase in plant capacity.

Japan had trouble with its plant capacity. An Associated Press dispatch of Feb. 1, 1940, reported: "Japan's giant industrial machine slowed virtually to a snail's pace today. The latest curtailment of power consumption is the fifth in five months."

And it is interesting to recall, too, some of the poor guesses that were made about the consumption of the Government's power production enterprises, and compare them with what has occurred.

In July, 1939, the Industrial News Review, Portland, Ore., assailed the Bonneville project as a "costly white elephant" which had failed to attract "a single important industry." [This is the project from which the Aluminum Company of America has since contracted no less than three big blocks of energy for its tremendous plant at Vancouver, Wash., to make the first aluminum ever produced west of the Mississippi River, 150,000,000 pounds a year—enough to make 1,500 heavy Army bombers; it is the source of power to produce sodium chlorate, once largely imported from Germany, electrolytic steel, carbides, alloys and the like; every bit of electric energy there is contracted for, and it is working night and day to meet the demand.]

Expectations of Developers

In March, 1934, the Public Utilities Fortnightly declared:

"The Columbia basin project is a plan to double the present supply of power in a territory which is now using only one-third of the theoretically available supply and in which the future market shows every indication of decreasing rather than increasing." [The need for power there actually has expanded so rapidly that it was necessary the other day to tear out one end of a cement-and-steel power house to provide room for additional generators; then tear the side of the enlarged plant out a second time to expand again, and now, instead of erecting a permanent wall, a temporary-type timber wall has been installed for even greater expansion. That timber wall will come down soon to increase capacity to 518,400 kw. instead of the 86,400 kw. with which it opened operation!]

The Bureau of Reclamation, along with the Bonneville administration, runs the world's largest group of power sources under single control. At Parker Dam (Colorado River) schedules called for the first power facilities by 1950. The first generator will actually start this year—nine years ahead of schedule. Again, it was thought that Boulder Dam wouldn't need its scheduled 900,000 kw. generating capacity till 1980. But actually it is rushing three more generators now, to surpass that figure by 50,000 kw. The demand is 40 years ahead of schedule!

The Federal-owned projects are co-operating with private utilities. The private power companies have installed additional generating capacity of 1,800,000 kw. already in the defense emergency. The big question is, can they keep ahead of demand? They believe they can.

We have not had time to mention the Tennessee Valley Authority. The story there is the same. Unprecedented power demand has developed. Expansion is under way. The Aluminum Company is a major purchaser. Summing it all up, the moral seems plain. It was a good thing to prepare this power for defense in advance. And it is likely now that the Administration will seek further expansion. Probably at the St. Lawrence project; probably also at some smaller "TVA's" in other sections. That is a story that next March 22 will dramatize.—R. L. S.

[Priorities ruling on aluminum production: Financial Page.]

Lend Foes to Rally U. S. Against War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—For all purposes except rearguard actions and minor delays the battle over the lend-lease bill is practically over, but another fight is just opening up.

Facing inevitable defeat on the Senate floor, isolationist Senators are preparing to take their side of the case to the Nation at large. They will hold, under present plans, mass meetings from coast to coast on a "keep-out-of-war" campaign directed to the individual voter.

It is the man-in-the-street who now shows keenest interest in the protracted Senate debate, for the galleries are tightly packed from day to day, while on the Senate floor, on the contrary, interest has so far gone out of the repetitious speeches that from a third to two-thirds of the members are absent, and appear only at roll calls and quorum calls.

That the Administration has also an eye out for the next struggle in mobilizing public opinion for the aid to Britain campaign is evident here in the strategy developing behind the scenes.

President Sees "Big Four"

President Roosevelt, back from Hyde Park, consulted with the "Big Four" of Congress today, Vice-President Wallace, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, and House Majority Leader John McCormack of Massachusetts. In addition, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was present.

The Democratic Senate and House leaders, after a long conference with President Roosevelt, announced that they were still driving for the passage of the bill by Saturday despite opposition threats to filibuster against any speed-up in Senate procedure. They hope to begin voting on amendments by Thursday.

The subject of amendments to the lend-lease bill is understood to have come up, together with a discussion of the final strategy for bringing the matter to a vote—now probably postponed till next week. But in addition the broader view of the future relationship of the United States to Britain after the lend-lease bill is enacted is already being considered. Far-reaching changes in the defense setup, and strong aid for Britain are understood to wait only the bill's passage.

The plan of isolationists to hold anti-war rallies over the country was voiced yesterday by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana. It is the natural outgrowth of the opposition slogan, repeated constantly on the Senate floor, that the next step after the lend-lease bill will be war.

See Isolationist Defeat

Some observers thought they saw an important new issue forming out of the plans of Senator Wheeler, backed by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, and other isolationists.

Others, however, felt that little would come of it, and pointed out that such discussions were an acknowledgment that isolationists had little hope of defeating the immediate bill.

The series of opposition speeches was interrupted on the Senate floor today by two addresses advocating the bill, one by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, and the other by Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey.

Senator Murray called for prompt enactment, asserting that a Hitler victory would mean the end of free enterprise and lead to establishment of totalitarianism, communism or socialism in the United States.

"There can be no peace for our own country if Hitler wins, because his system is at war with ours and we will eventually clash," he said.

"Under our economy, American trade is private enterprise," Senator Murray said. "Under Hitler's system, industry, trade, agriculture, labor and finance are state-controlled and dominated. We could not compete with him . . . we could not meet his bargaining power under our democratic system and high plane of living. If he defeats Britain . . . he will compel the permanent militarization of the United States, which means bankruptcy. . . .

End of Free Enterprise

"Victory for Hitler would mean the end of our American system of free enterprise, we would be compelled by necessity to reorganize under totalitarian principles, or go into Communism or Socialism."

Survival of Great Britain is essential to the defense of the United States Senator Barbour told the Senate.

"The realization has come over the American people since the fall of France," he said, "that the survival of Great Britain and the British Empire is no longer a certainty and that the continuance of the British fleet as the world's greatest naval force is now by no means certain.

"Thus into bold relief has come the full appreciation for the first time in many generations that the loss by capture or destruction of the British Fleet would place upon the unprepared United States the sole and complete responsibility for defense of the Western Hemisphere."

Senator Murray and Senator Barbour were followed by two opponents—Senators Henrik Shipstead (R), Minnesota, and Gerald R. Nye (R), of North Dakota.

In a detailed speech yesterday attacking the bill, Senator La Follette declared once again that its passage "will mean that Congress has given the President the green light for war."

"It (the bill) means war, and all America should know it means war," he said.

Landon Assails Bill

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 25 (AP)—Alf M. Landon last night called the lend-lease bill the most dangerous proposal ever brought before Congress and said, "there is still time" to defeat the measure.

"The showdown is coming in the next few days in the United States Senate," he said in a prepared radio speech broadcast on a national network.

"There has been an attempt to make ordinary individuals like you and me feel helpless in the present situation. But I say to you we are not helpless. . . . Send word to your Senators tonight. Tell them the American people do not want war.".

The 1936 Republican presidential nominee asserted "we are not undertaking simply and only an English victory" if Congress passes the bill. "We are undertaking the restoring, re-making and preserving of national boundary lines all over the world and anywhere in the world. . . ."

Ann Arbor for Bill

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 25 (AP)—Petitions urging passage of the lend-lease bill without "limitations" and signed by 214 University of Michigan faculty members were forwarded tonight to Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), and Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan.

Prof. Carlton F. Wells said the petitions described proposed restrictions on executive authority as "criminal folly at a period in the world's history when new wars break out within the space of one day's crisis and great nations have been overthrown in one month's fighting."

In the event of an Axis victory, the petitions stated, "every year we would pay more to fend off invasion than all the value of the equipment we could possibly lend or give to Britain and her allies this year."

Labor Troubles Continue To Hold Up Defense Orders

By the Associated Press

On the labor front, 15 crane opeartors at the Republic Steel Corporation plant at Youngstown, Ohio, walked out in a wage dispute yesterday. The Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Union charged that foremen undertook the operation of the cranes. Immediately 500 other men walked off. The plant, which has defense orders for pipe, continued to operate.

Detroit—Labor leaders expressed their dissatisfaction with conditions at the big Ford motor plants in the Detroit area. The C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers Union yesterday accused the company of violating an order by the National Labor Relations Board to "cease and desist" interference with attempts to organize the workmen.

An attorney for the Ford Company denied today that a union official had been "detained" at the company's Rouge plant involuntarily, as charged by the C. I. O. union in a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The attorney, I. A. Capizzi, also denied union charges that "wholesale dismissals" had taken place in the Ford glass plant. He said that about 15 or 20 employees left their jobs voluntarily after going to the employment office. He said their jobs awaited them.

Anniston, Ala.—Home guardsmen were called out to maintain order after disturbances at the Utica Knitting Company. An American Federation of Labor picket line was set up after the firm signed a contract with a C. I. O. union.

Pittsburgh—Anthony J. Federoff, C. I. O. regional director, said yesterday that the Vanadium Corporation had offered to reinstate "the majority" of 400 striking employees at the company's suburban Bridgeville Plant provided they returned to work "promptly."

Mr. Federoff, who has termed the three-weeks-old strike a violation of the Union's contract, reported last week the strikers had been dismissed under a contract provision permitting the discharge of employees who absent themselves from work without cause for five consecutive days.

Laporte, Ind.—Eighteen members of the Laporte local of the United Construction Workers (C. I. O.) yesterday began picketing the main gate of the $14,000,000 Kingsbury Ordnance Plant.

The Bates & Rogers Company is building the factory for the Army.

William Getzel, local President, said the pickets were protesting employment of none but A. F. of L. workmen on the job.

Lansing, Mich. — Finshed national defense products, principally parts for army trucks, in the strike-bound plants of the Motor Wheel Corporation, were to be removed today at the request of the War Department as employees prepared to vote on a proposal to end the strike. The vote will be taken tonight.

Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner, Thomas Donahue, Chairman of the State Labor Mediation Board and spokesmen for the United Automobile Workers—A. F. of L., which called the strike, made it clear the dispute has not yet been settled, but the Governor said:

"It looks as though settlement may be close."

Terms of the settlement proposal were not disclosed officially, but it was reported to provide for a 12 months contract preserving a status quo of union membership, with wage adjustments for tool workers and an increase in the employees' bonus.

The strike, in its thirteenth day today, affected 2,500 Motor Wheel Corporation workers and 7,500 employees of the Packard Motor Car Co., in Detroit, forced to suspend car assemblies due to a shortage of wheels. The latter company has directed its men to return to work tomorrow.

Army Has 4,000 Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has advised the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the strength of the Army Air Corps is now approximately 4,000 planes.

Mr. Stimson's testimony before an executive session of the Senate group was made available by Committee members after the War Secretary had reviewed the transcript and deleted several passages, presumably because of the confidential character of the information involved. The testimony was given during hearings on the lend-lease bill.

The Regular Army Air Corps, Mr. Stimson testified, now has approximately 3,700 planes and the National Guard, about 300. Slightly less than half are tactical planes, bombers and fighters, he said. The remainder were classified as trainers.

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Stimson reported that Great Britain considered its ground defense against aircraft to be "in excellent condition without any help from us."

One British antiaircraft gun, he indicated, had created a very favorable impression on American technical experts and might be adopted for use by the United States armed forces.

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KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening	¾ cup milk
¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2½ inches in diameter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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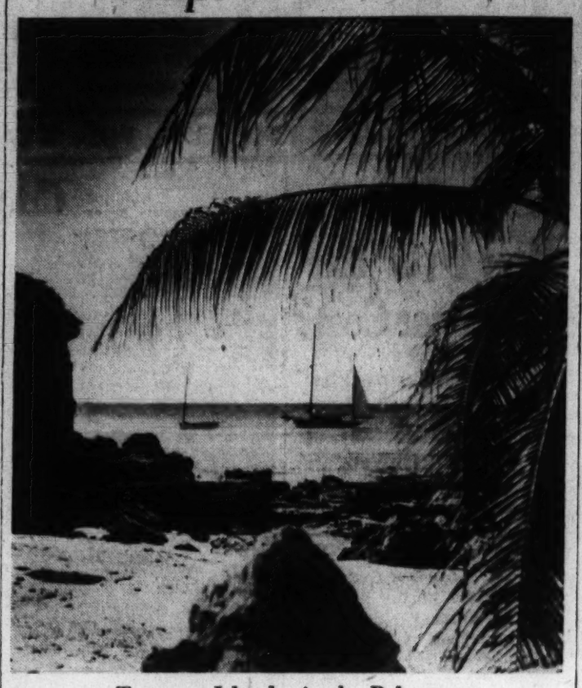


Treasure Island—in the Bahamas

Americans have been turning in increasing numbers this winter to the Bahamas for periods of rest and relaxation. This spot, near Nassau, abounds in the quiet charm so typical of the islands.

American Tourists Swell Steamship Lanes to Nassau

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The steamship lanes leading to Nassau are carrying one of the biggest tourist movements since 1937 to this tropical British-owned island in the Bahamas.

Reports from hotel and guest house operators are "capacity bookings" and the task now is to find additional room to accommodate American vacationists planning to visit Nassau this spring. It is expected that Nassau officials will extend the season two weeks in order to give late arrivals the opportunity of obtaining the best hotel accommodations.

Vacationists planning a March or April cruise to the Island would do well to make reservations as early as possible. The Eastern Steamship Company which has announced a series of all-expense cruises to Nassau from New York on the luxury liner Evangeline every Saturday, has also announced a special Easter holiday trip.

Minimum rates for the eight-day cruise will be $85 with passengers using the ship as their hotel during the three-day stay in Nassau. No passports or visas are needed.

Only 50 miles off the coast of Florida and extending for approximately 500 miles in a southeasterly direction the Bahamas are a group of some 700 islands Twenty-one of these islands are inhabited. There are 60,000 persons residing in these islands, one-third of whom are on the Island of New Providence, where Nassau the capital, is located.

Visitors to Nassau this winter will have, as in the past, a variety of sporting events at their command. Golf, tennis and swimming at Paradise Beach lead the parade, with yachting and sailing regattas attracting a large number of visitors.

Flowers for 'a Dime'

A South American garden in your own back yard may easily become a reality this summer if you'll take the time to drop a note expressing this desire to The Sociedad Panamericana, Casilla 315, Quito, Ecuador, South America. Be sure to enclose 10 cents with each request to cover cost of mailing and handling. By return mail you will receive a packet containing mixed flower seeds from the jungles and the Andean mountains of that colorful country.

With the seeds will come a list of Ecuadorian trade offerings designed to increase business relations. Also illustrations of Quichua Andean Indians, handiwork, jungle tribes and the picturesque, quaint, centuries-old buildings and cathedrals erected by the early Conquistadores, still extant in this near-by, friendly land of snow-capped mountains and steaming, unexplored jungles. On your package will be placed three Ecuadorian stamps, all different, so if you are a stamp collector these will be of unusual interest.

Panama Bargains

Travelers returning from the Panama Line's 16-day cruises to the Canal Zone are showing with much pride the "bargains" they obtained while exploring the old city.

In Panama one may buy the famous Panama hats, some of which are so finely woven that they will slip through a finger ring. Prices for these hats range from a few dollars to $50 or $100, depending usually on the number of concentric circles in the crown.

In Panama City one can profitably stock up on white ducks and palm beach suits. The nimble fingers of Panama's tailors are Chinese and their fidelity in copying a suit is uncanny. There is a story that an American had an old suit copied in record time, only to discover that his Chinese tailor had even reproduced the grease spot on the original.

Alligator skin belts, pocketbooks, and other articles may be picked up at bargain rates. Of great interest to the collector of native arts is the picturesque cloth woven by the tiny San Blas Indians who have lived in isolation since pre-Columbus days.

Mexico to Celebrate

The Mexican city of Morelia, Michoacan, will celebrate its 400th anniversary this spring. Festivities will start May 18 and continue throughout the month in the historic old city, famous as the birthplace of the Mexican patriot, Jose Morelos y Pavon, for whom it was named. The anniversary will be marked by a round of pageants, native dances and processions. A special feature will be a competition for native poets, to select the best verse commemorating the founding of the city.

Demountable House With 'Cotton' Walls Held Solution to Defense Bottleneck

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 25 (AP)—A demountable house, its interior and exterior walls covered with cotton, has been designed to help remove a housing bottleneck in the defence program and reduce the Nation's cotton surplus.

Mushrooming communities at the sites of defense projects brought a demand for demountable houses. At the same time the United States Department of Agriculture conceived the idea of using cotton in residential construction.

The Speedwell Company of Seattle, producer of prefabricated units, combined the two ideas. It is building a five-room house which, Company officials said, the Agricultural Department will take on a Nation-wide tour.

Cotton will cover the walls as the fabric makes an excellent surface on which to paint. In addition, cotton will be used for insulation, floor covering, and draperies. The fabric will be glued to the plywood walls by the hot-press principle, Arving F. Laucks, head of the Company, explained.

He said the glue is of a type that is impervious to the elements, and has been in use in airplane production and some other lines.

Prefabricated units heretofore have been built to be shipped and then put together as immovable units, Mr. Laucks said. The demountable house is an adaption asked by the Public Administration, to meet the emergency of a housing bottleneck on defense projects.

Mr. Laucks said he was not yet able to estimate how the cost of demountable units would compare with conventionally built units, but he thought there "should be a saving."

Sam Lee Proves Gratitude to U. S.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 25 (AP)—As Sam Lee read the black headlines of war and America's preparedness efforts, he began to think about a young fellow who got off a ship from Europe in New York Harbor 32 years ago. Friendless and a fugitive from "tyranny and revolution," as he put it, the young Rumanian got a job and because it was hard to say "Leibowitz," he changed his name to "Lee."

Yesterday there appeared at Fort Snelling two well-built brothers, Milton and Gerald Lee, residents of Brooklyn. They had come here at the behest of their father, now a St. Paul furrier, to enlist.

"I owe everything to this country," remarked the father. "My boys are the most I have to give. I have been happy in the United States. This country has given me the things that make a man and his family contented. So I want to give my sons to this country to help it remain what it is."

Chile Extends Nonaggression Pact Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The signature of non-aggression treaties with Bolivia and Peru, during the visit of Foreign Minister Manuel Bianchi to La Paz and Lima, is seen as the commencement of Chilean preparations for a Pacific regional group of South American countries. This grouping, which can only be completed by a conference similar to the recent Rio de la Plata gathering, would certainly include Ecuador and Colombia, and, possibly, Argentina.

Argentina, although possessing only an Atlantic seaboard, would qualify for Pacific Conference participation, because the natural outlet for its products in the western and north-western provinces is down the Andean slopes and through Chilean ports. Chile does not object to Argentine participation because it has for many years encouraged development of this outlet.

In the three capitals where recent negotiations have occurred—Santiago, La Paz, and Lima—it is pointed out that the treaties agreed to are in full accord with the new American spirit prevailing on this continent. Here, in this capital, considerable satisfaction is expressed, and some good diplomatic spade work is considered to have cleared the road for regional trade organization. The Subsecretary of Commerce, Señor Ricardo Heatley, will shortly head a trade mission along the Pacific littoral.

Gains Are Recorded

For historical reasons it has not been easy for Chile to clear the diplomatic road with Bolivia and Peru, especially the former Nation, which lost its Pacific seaboard 60 years ago. Now the Santiago and La Paz Government have given bilateral confirmation of their collective Pan-American undertakings to abstain from using or recognizing force.

The term "nonaggression pact" is not popular, for a very simple reason. It has been too much identified with totalitarian strategy. A substitute description was difficult to find, however, and, after all, it is said, there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of continental statesmanship. It is not as if Chile and Bolivia have been at loggerheads in recent years. On the contrary, they have been friendly and mutually-helpful for a long time. It is an advantage to Chile, however, while engaged in promoting Pacific group co-operation, to have specific recognition of treaty frontiers, for Bolivia of late has disturbed more than one Power in its complaint of isolation.

Continental Defense

With Peru, Chile has signed not only a nonaggression pact, with the complementary reaffirmation of Pan-American peace conventions, but also an agreement on continental defense, to which considerable importance has been given by other Powers.

In this agreement both countries "recognize the importance of the problem of continental defense in these times," reiterate their adhesion to the accords of Panama and Havana and decide "to co-ordinate their acts in regard to the defense of the South American Pacific in the part where the respective Governments have jurisdiction, because it is considered of vital interest to the two countries." To this end, "both Governments will maintain constant, mutual informative contact, through their technical departments and consider the possibility, if the necessity arises, of exchanging opinions between members of these departments."

On his return from Lima Foreign Minister Biancho recognized the importance of the continental defense undertaking with Peru but pointed out that it also had regional implications. It was necessary to study national susceptibilities and avoid rivalries and jealousies, he stated, when neighboring countries undertook defense preparations which, in any case, were notoriously insufficient for general defense. Chile is debating a special arms budget of a billion pesos and Peru one of 300 million soles.

Labor Department Settled 95 P. C. Of Labor Disputes

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—John R. Steelman, Director of the Division of Conciliation of the U. S. Department of Labor, said today that during the past year "we have successfully adjusted without stoppage of work 95 per cent of the threatened strikes brought to us."

"Credit for this is not due to us alone—we have had ever increasing co-operation from both labor and industry," he said in an address prepared for the fifth annual forum on world affairs sponsored by the National Council of Jewish Women.

"During the calendar year of 1940, we handled 4,865 cases involving over 1,700,000 workers," he said, adding that he referred to the Conciliation Division "chiefly as an illustration of the give and take relationship which is inherent in the opportunity society we desire to share."

Mr. Steelman pointed out the Division could not enforce laws and had no police power.

"The work is purely mediation and education," he said. "We believe that if a dispute is settled by the parties themselves around a conference table, sometimes with the guidance and counsel of an impartial third person, the resulting peace will be more enduring than had an element of force been used."

Start on Ships for British Expected in Two Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Keels of the first of the 200 cargo ships to be mass-produced under America's aid-to-British-shipping program will be laid down in less than two months with delivery on some of the vessels expected in approximately a year from today.

Completion of most of the 51 ways in the seven different shipyards in which the 200 standardized, blunt-nosed freighters will be built, is expected by the first of April, with construction of the ships following without delay.

Meanwhile, work on the two shipyards of the Todd Drydock Corporation in which the British will build 60 freighters under an American program of their own, is reported as progressing quickly. The two yards are located at South Portland, Maine, and Richmond, Calif. A sufficient number of skilled workmen are said to be available at both places to enable the laying down of a keel immediately upon completion of the first way.

While the United States is thus preparing to take a greater part in combatting the German submarine menace to British shipping, figures available at the Maritime Commission reveal the extent to which this country has already gone to strengthen British shiplanes.

Registry Transfers

Since the outbreak of war on Sept. 1, 1939, the United States has transferred to British registry 166 ships totaling 623,508 tons. At the same time 41 ships totaling 61,288 tons have been transferred to Canadian registry.

While this total Anglo-Canadian tonnage of 684,796 is looked upon here as a major contribution, it does not tell the whole story, according to the Maritime Commission. The United States has also transferred a sizable amount of tonnage to still other countries where the great bulk of it is said to be serving Britain.

Thus the United States transferred to Panamanian registry 78 vessels, most of them oil tankers, with a total tonnage of 381,473. These ships are considered of particular importance in supplying the British with petroleum. Brazil obtained 20 during the same period with a tonnage of 94,590.

Greece bought 10 vessels amounting to 42,112 tons, while Belgium obtained nine ships of 68,677 tons and France received 19 ships of 49,229 tons. The Commission believes that most of the shipping sold to the last three countries is now engaged in supplying Britain, despite German occupation of the latter two.

Total of 1,400,000 Tons

Assuming, then, that the ships transferred to Greece, France, Panama, Brazil, and Belgium, as well as to Britain and Canada, are now in British service, either across the Atlantic or between British colonies and dominions, a total of nearly 1,400,000 tons has been contributed by this country to the British marine effort since Sept. 1, 1939.

The present shipping is brightened somewhat by word from the Commission that its long-term shipbuilding program has been speeded up to a point where a new Commission-built ship is launched every five days, as contrasted with one every seven days at the end of 1940.

On the other hand, the Commission is believed to feel that recent transfer of vessels from the United States' laid-up fleet have made this country's maritime situation so tight that it will be six to eight months before any large number of ships will again be available for release to Britain. The Commission is said to hold that this country needs at least 50 more freighters for its own use.

There is recognition at the Commission, however, that the transfer of ships to Britain is no longer a commercial question and is now principally one of diplomacy. Thus, the view is expressed that if the White House judges it necessary to send more ships to Britain immediately, those ships will go.

Four Now Available

Last month's transfer of 12 ships of the laid-up fleet to Britain and five to Americans for foreign registry, reduces to four the number of ships now available for transfer without taking them from existing trade routes, although 20 other ships are understood to be undergoing reconditioning for domestic buyers.

Confirmation was forthcoming today that the United States is still interested in obtaining ships of alien registry laid up in American harbors because of the war. An attempt is being made to lease from their owners the 46 Danish vessels thus immobilized. The plan, which struck an undesignated snag about two weeks ago, would leave the ships under the Danish flag but have them operated by persons of non-American registry. It is also necessary to obtain a British guarantee that the ships would not be seized, as was threatened earlier, it is said.

In addition to the Danish ships, 36 of which are in continental United States ports and eight in ports of American territory, there are 27 Italian ships, two German ships and 14 French ships. It is understood that little progress has yet been made in reported attempts to purchase the Italian vessels, while French owners are believed unwilling to sell due to German pressure.

There are also some nine or 10 ships belonging to Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, which are desired by American interests and which their owners are believed willing to sell. The hitch in this deal comes from the desire of the Soviet Union, which now controls these three small nations, to obtain the vessels.

Puzzlers Aid Defense, Also Otutt Trmdw (Romance)

By Puzzlesmith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—National Defense has entered the ranks of organized Puzzledom. It has imbued most of the members of the National Puzzlers' League with its importance, both from a practical and a "puzzleistic" viewpoint, and has drafted not a few for key positions in the United States Intelligence Service.

This fact was borne out in numerous ways as delegates to the 115th semiannual convention of the League met over the week end at the Hotel New Yorker. They had gathered primarily to puzzle one another, to exchange cryptic ideas, and to fraternize with their fellow wit-teasers. But, much serious consideration was given to problems of national defense, and the part which puzzles—particularly ciphers and concealed messages—may play in this national emergency.

One of the most popular puzzles among members of the League is the old-time anagram. While perhaps better known as a letter game, the true puzzle anagram calls for the transposition of the letters of a given word or phrase to form another word or phrase which shall have a meaning similar to that of the original.

Defense in Anagram

Tossing the words, "National Defense" to Rufus T. Strohm, Vice-President of the International Correspondence Schools, and better known to puzzlers all over the world as Arty Ess, Editor of the League's monthly puzzle magazine, "The Enigma," Arty Ess very quickly evolved the analogous phrase, "I NET ONE SAFE LAND." And few will deny that this is the purpose, and the result, of perfect "National Defense."

The New York Riddlers, hosts to the national convention, staged, by way of entertainment, a modern comedy playlet in 3 scenes and a dream interlude, "Puzzling Wins," written and produced by Charles E. Jacobsen, known to puzzlers far and wide as Oedipus.

Tillie Saves the Day

Action began in a Draft Board office in a small town where two young puzzlers were answering their country's call for a year's military training. During the preliminaries, the young hero became enamored of the office stenographer, Tillie Tooheads. Three weeks later, at the Headquarters' Office at Camp Fix-It, we find the young hero summoned before an informal board of inquiry to explain what appeared to be a most serious infraction of camp rules and regulations—a message from the young puzzler-soldier to his Draft Office sweetheart. It read as follows:

OTUTT TRMDW HOLAS LSEEF OROOE EAIVR OVRNE INDGE E.

Many amusing complications arose as ordinary methods of decoding such messages seemed to involve the young man in a serious bit of counterplotting. But, of course, Tillie comes to the rescue. Proudly displaying her diamond, she explains that she, too, had been bitten by the "puzzle bee," and that what had appeared to be the plotting of an arch spy was nothing more than a harmless love letter. The diamond, she pointed out, gave the clue. And taking the letters of the cipher message one by one, she began arranging them in the form of a puzzleistic word diamond. The first letter "O" was placed at the top. Beneath it came the next 3 letters, "T U T," then the next 5 letters, in this manner:

O
T U T
T T R M D

The other letters followed quickly in their proper sequence until the diamond was completed as follows:

O
T U T
T T R M D
W H O L A S L
S E E F O R O O E
E A I V R O V
R N E I N
D G E
E

Now, to the uninitiated, this might seem just as complicated as the original message. But, it did not take the assembled puzzlers long to "catch on." Starting with the letter "S" at the left, and proceeding to the next right-hand column, and always reading down, they were able to spell out the lover's message to his sweetheart. It reads: "Sweetheart. To find our love, get married soon. Love."

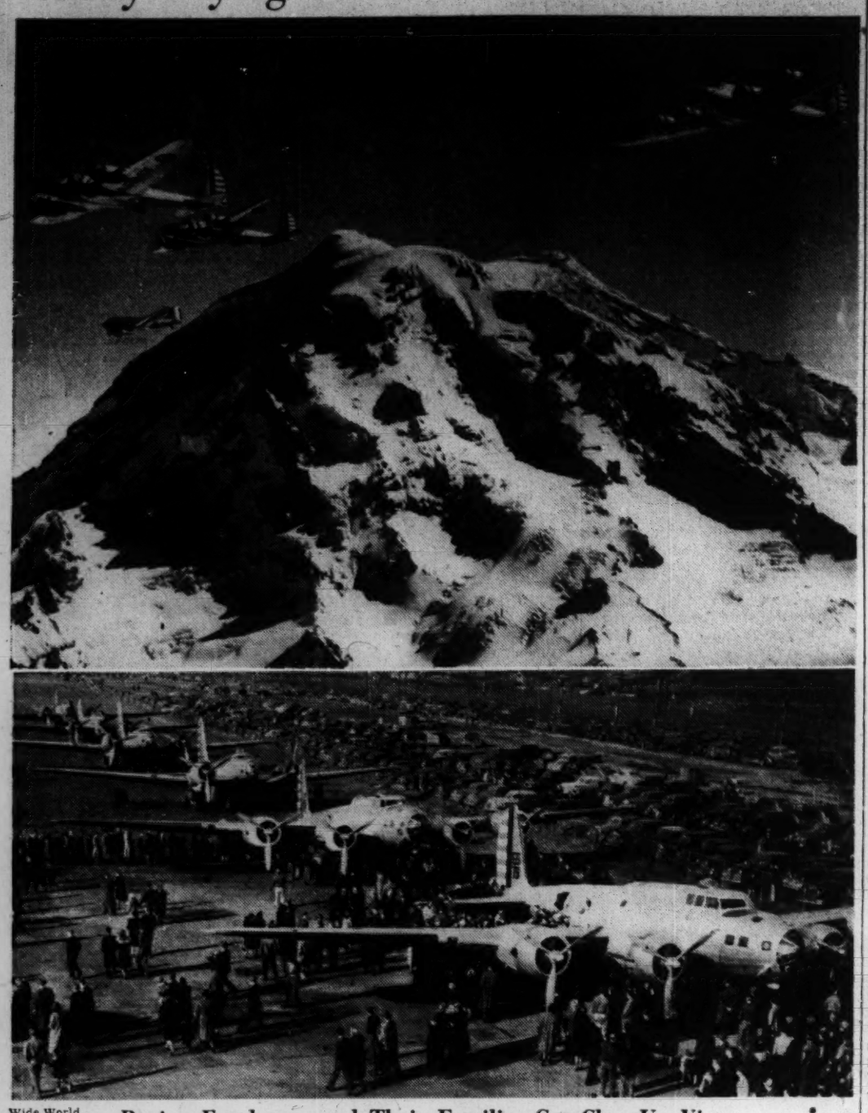
St. Louis was chosen as the site of the puzzlers' 116th convention, which will be held next Labor Day week end.

College Paper Prospers; Seeks No Ads, Raises Rates

CLAREMONT, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—Last year, the Pomona College newspaper, Student Life, announced it no longer would solicit advertising, and doubled its rates.

This year, for the first time in more than a decade, the paper finds itself with a profit.

Army 'Flying Fortresses' Skim Mt. Rainier



Wide World

Boeing Employees and Their Families Get Close-Up Views

On short notice the United States Army Air Corps flew 18 of its new bombing planes from McChord Field, near Tacoma, to Seattle, where the Boeing Company "party" was arranged. The photograph shows crowds lined up waiting to get a look inside, while others gaze at the exteriors. The view of the bombers over Mt. Rainier was taken from a United Air Lines plane, which acted as escort to the bombers part of the way from Tacoma.

Interest of Youth Spurs Plane Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Young men are building wings for the Nation and for Great Britain, youths who only a short time ago were making model airplanes in the basements of their homes and who tried their first immature wings on a vacant neighborhood lot.

This is symbolic. It is the story of the Nation's youngest mass industry. It means that what was once a young man's dream has become a young man's reality—a new industry, magnificent in scope, manned and planned for youth.

Rising from a period when youths were roaming the streets of American cities, unable to find work, unable, so it seemed, to fit themselves into an older industrial pattern whose requirements had congealed, the aircraft industry today is solving what for a time appeared to be an almost unsolvable problem.

Not only has the aircraft industry given new hope to high school and college youths, it has widened horizons by placing a premium on ideas, on adaptability, on quickly learned and quickly applied skill. It has stabilized the early years, the postschool years of American youth, a group which had been having difficulty orienting itself to a workaday world.

Work With Enthusiasm

This development in aircraft, keyed so minutely to the Nation's preparedness crusade and to Great Britain's struggle to preserve its integrity and freedom, has appealed to the crusading force in youth. It has given young men a means of expressing their enthusiasm, their vigor, and their desire to be "in the middle of things."

This is no doubt an important reason why the aircraft industry of Calfornia has been able to expand its production 600 per cent in a decade. Men with enthusiasm are good workers. Multiply this enthusiasm into an industry-wide crusade from executive to assembly line and you get the picture of what is taking place in the Nation's most rapidly expanding occupation.

Three of these enthusiastic youths told about their crusade, the crusade of men like themselves, in a recent "Speak-Up-for-Democracy" program of the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce.

James J. Sloan spoke as a "lead man" in the wing department of North American Aviation, Inc.; Richard Osgood as a builder of blind-flying hoods for United States Army trainers in the Vultee Aircraft, Inc., plant; Jack E. Coppel as "lead man" of Douglas Aircraft Company's fuel installation line for attack bombers. None of the three, it was emphasized, is an executive, none a white-collar worker.

The emphasis seemed to show that American youth had at last "leveled off" to the point where it has found dignity and fun in a non-white-collar job. Each of the men was convinced that he and others like him are indispensable to the country's welfare at the present moment. Each seemed to sense the important part he is playing in world history.

More Than Mere Job

Mr. Sloan explained that out of 9,500 employees of his company's Inglewood, Calif., factory, 7,000 are under 30. By the time his company reaches peak production in, 1942, it will have approximately 40,000 on its pay roll.

Mr. Coppel of Douglas Aircraft declared that working in the aircraft industry is more than a job. "Most of the young men of the aircraft personnel," he said, "feel that they are actively participating in the national defense effort. We feel that our work is as important as that of other young men in the armed services, for the airplanes we build are essential to the effectiveness of the Army and Navy."

Mr. Osgood said that his group had a slogan, "Get 'em into the blue." He said that 76 per cent of the men at Vultee are under 33, and 33 per cent of Vultee's workers are between 23 and 27.

Mr. Osgood said he did not wish to imply that the aircraft companies do not hire older men. He explained that older men were employed in established industries and that the aircraft firms were compelled to take the majority of their workers from the ranks of younger men.

"If it had not been for development of the aircraft industry," he said, "many men who have gone from school directly into the plants would not have had jobs—and particularly would not have had jobs with future possibilities of advancement. I think that young men have a splendid chance in the aviation industry to show what they can do in building an industry of their own, while contributing to national defense."

Workmanship of High Quality

More than punching a time clock and drawing pay, the young industrial workers in the defense crusade for wings consider their jobs as essentially a part of the Nation's preparedness program. "Soldiers have to have guns and pilots have to have planes," Mr. Osgood said. "Those planes have to be as nearly perfect as we can make them. Because of the national defense program, I think the quality of the workmanship in the aircraft factories is remarkably high. Perfection in workmanship and speed in production are our contributions to national defense."

It is estimated that California's aircraft pay roll exceeds $10,000,000 a month and contains more than 90,000 persons. Most of these have been recruited from high-school training courses and from the State's flying schools. Many of them, starting as riveters, have become important aircraft specialists, and "lead men," men with others working under them.

Not only does the aircraft industry, when analyzed, thus represent a young man's vision of his place in industry. It represents America's solution of its unemployment problem for thousands.

President's Church in Hyde Park Does Bit for Church of England

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt and the parishioners of St. James Episcopal Church, the only American church in which rulers of Britain have worshipped, offered their bit of financial assistance yesterday to the Church of England.

The President, who as Senior Warden holds the highest lay office in the parish, presided at a meeting of the Vestry, which voted to give today's loose collection to the Church of England.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is trying to raise $300,000 to send to the English Church, which has suffered from the ravages of war along with other British institutions.

King George VI, head of the Church of England, and his Queen attended divine services at St. James on June 11, 1939, sitting beside the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

In the course of the morning announcements, the rector, the Rev. Frank R. Wilson, said that a special offering would be taken up this Sunday and next to help the Church of England.

"The Church in England is scattered," he said. "It is like a fold without sheep. The men are in arms, the women in factories, and the children have been transplanted.

"The Church, as England knows it, is not now functioning. They have asked if the daughter church will come to their aid.

"We have a real obligation to the Church of England, particularly here in this parish, where a little over a year ago we had assisting with us in the services that morning the Royal Family."

Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, the President's mother, drove to church with her son.

After a big Sunday dinner, Mr. Roosevelt devoted some time to routine business. As usual during visits to his home here, the President was keeping tab on international and domestic developments by means of a direct telephone wire to Washington. He expects to be back in Washington Tuesday.

Employment Service Sets Record for N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Establishing a record for all time, the Charlotte office of the North Carolina State Employment service found work for 686 persons last week, said Cardwell Meador, acting Manager of the office, which serves Mecklenburg and Union Counties.

This represents a gain of 207 over the 479 placements made during the preceding week.

Plane Lines Hope to Apply War Research

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Shall the United States go "all out" in military aircraft production and temporarily "freeze" its commercial airplane production to a few standard models? Or shall it apply immediately the latest improvements it has learned from warplane production to modernize and speed up its commercial air-transport industry?

These are questions now agitating the Priorities Board of the National Defense Commission. The commercial transport industry watches anxiously the moves the former makes as it concentrates on centering production activity on military planes without hampering civil needs.

At the moment it appears that the Priorities Board may give the commercial industry a limited go-ahead on modernization without leaving it in the desperate position of suddenly trying to catch up after the war emergency is over.

Broad Role Possible

Considerable agitation for production and improvement of transport planes has developed within the past few days in Congressional proceedings, the National Aeronautic Association reported. The outcome of this sentiment definitely has indicated, the NAA said, that the priorities authorities are giving careful thought to the broad role which commercial aviation can play in public service, extension of trade, and the building of a defense reserve.

According to most recent advices, priorities officials will place no obstacles in the way of continued output of standard transport models now in use. The current feeling is to standardize on two of the most widely used transport designs. The production of new models, especially the Douglas DC-4, a 42-passenger plane, and the Lockheed Constellation, still are in an uncertain status.

10-Hour Service

Indications of the strides that aeronautical design has made were disclosed in the testimony of Glenn L. Martin, aircraft manufacturer of Baltimore, Md., before the House naval hearings. Mr. Martin said that military experience has brought such fast improvement in plane designs that the air lines will want to replace all existing equipment after the emergency.

After the war emergency, it is a fairly reasonable prediction that the United States may have 10-hour air service from coast to coast. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the research engineers of the aircraft industry, it is pointed out by the NAA have stepped up the speed of pursuit ships to over 400 miles an hour and that of bombers to more than 300 miles. Bombers are in the category closest to air liners. Today's air liners cruise at less than 200 miles an hour. This makes it appear that the speed of airline service could be increased 50 per cent with improvements now available, according to the NAA. This would cut the American trans-continental time of 15 hours down to 10 hours.

One of the developments from the wind tunnels of the NACA laboratories at Langley Field, Va., is the new wing-duct radiator. The air is taken in at the leading edge of the wing of the plane. It cools and at the same time permits a reduction in drag that results in an increase of from 25 to 40 miles an hour. An airplane incorporating these new design principles has been built and flown at a speed in excess of 400 miles an hour. This is undoubtedly the new Vought-Sikorsky pursuit design employing a radial engine and developed for the Navy.

Piper Runs Own Flyaway

Nowadays it may turn out that the workman who built a light sport airplane is also the one who delivered it. The Piper Aircraft Corporation of Lock Haven, Pa., faced with the lack of delivery pilots, looked within its own portals for the answer. More than 300 Piper workers are now delivery pilots anxious for the opportunity to add flying time to their certificates. At a fixed rate of nine cents a mile they deliver Piper Cubs to any point in the United States. This covers all expenses including rail or bus fare back to Lock Haven. Week ends are, of course, the times when most deliveries are made and right now deliveries to Florida are the most popular.

NEA Schoolbooks Survey For Subversion Is Sought

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25—Unfortunate, unjust, and misleading were the terms used by the National Council of Social Studies, convening here, in its reference to recent criticism of passages in social science textbooks as being un-American and unpatriotic. Its statement drafted by its Committee on Academic Freedom, was released at a session of the seventy-first annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators.

The National Education Association at the same time moved to make an objective study of the charges and counter-charges stemming from the textbook charges.

The National Association of Manufacturers, involved in the controversy since it had engaged Dr. Ralph W. Robey of Columbia University to abstract the school textbooks, his critical report having touched off the dispute, today released a letter to the effect that Dr. Robey's criticisms were his "personal opinions" only. The N. A. M. went on to say it would welcome an inquiry into its objectives in conducting the textbook study.

The statement issued by the National Council for the Social Studies says that the recent criticisms of textbooks and teachers by individual groups have had many unfortunate results. These are:

Some Unfortunate Results

1. The implication, and at times the downright allegation, that teachers, administrators, textbook authors, and publishers are delinquent in their patriotic duty and in the discharge of their professional responsibility is unjust and misleading, and brings discredit upon the whole school system.

2. The inevitable focusing of attention on individual statements of items rather than on the school program in its entirety obscures main issues and delays satisfactory solution.

3. The consideration of one set of economic, social, or political interests at a time, rather than of the balance in which many divergent and some conflicting interests must be held, creates suspicion and uncertainty and again makes satisfactory solutions difficult; heavy pressure from one group alone can do and in the past has done disservice to education and democracy. In a democracy it is vital that all points of view on debatable questions shall receive fair statement and honest consideration.

4. The concentration and attention on one set of teaching aids rather than on the whole teaching and learning program is unrealistic and largely futile.

5. The conduct of investigations of textbook and teaching without the co-operation and advice of school administrators and classroom teacher frequently results, at best, in avoidable misunderstanding and misinterpretations, and at worst, in dislocations of the educative process and injustice to textbook writers, to teachers, and to youth. In fact, this type of interference and attempted dictation deprives youth of its rights to learn that various points of views exist and to prepare for participation in the making of intelligent decisions regarding these conflicting positions.

At the same time the National Education Association, through the convention, released a letter addressed to Donald Duchane, Superintendent of Schools, Columbus, Ind., President of the N. E. A., it was signed by 17 educators chiefly university professors of education and college presidents, and urged that an objective study be undertaken by the N. E. A., of the "charges and counter-charges" and of the organizations involved. The criticisms made by Dr. Robey and the accusations made by the Dies Committee against the Institute for Propaganda analysis were mentioned, with reference also to the charges "if need be, of other organizations."

No Time for Dissension in U. S.

"This is no time for our people to be torn by bitterness and dissension. To permit ourselves to be thus divided is to play into the hands of those at home and abroad who use the Machiavellian technique of divide and conquer," the letter said.

Describing types of activities ferreted out by the Dies Committee as un-American and subversive, the Hon. Joseph Starnes, United States Congressman from Alabama and Vice-Chairman of the Dies Committee, spoke last night at the general session in place of the Hon. Martin Dies, who was unable to be present.

Declaring that Communist groups have been at their methods of "boring from within" for more than a decade, Mr. Starnes maintained that they have been very active in organizing units on college campuses, and have made some headway in converting certain faculty members.

"Their particular work in our schools is to deride and debunk American ideals and achievements," he said. He named as having "experienced their efforts," Columbia, Harvard, City College of New York, New York University, Brooklyn College, the University of Chicago, "and some other institutions," and added that this was the testimony of some devoted leaders at these colleges and also of the Communist Party.

He also declared that wherever the National Student Union is at work on a college campus, "the Communist Party is at work." Earlier in his speech he had said, "I fear no threat from an outside force so much as I fear threats of the 'fifth column' and subversive groups within our country." His opinion, however, is that the answer does not lie in the field of repressive legislation.

"These two doctrines (National Socialism and Communism) feed on ignorance and unemployment. The answer is education and employment," he said.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, spoke on "Peace and Power Politics" on the same program.

Objecting to having to choose between "guns and butter" where curtailing butter means cutting down on education in order to arm for military defense, John K. Norton, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia, maintained that not only is it not necessary at least for a time for the United States to cut down, inasmuch as there should be a period of taking up the slack; but also education is more important than ever because of its function in strengthening the thinking of the Nation.

"Educators make no request for special consideration in this period of national emergency. We would do less than our duty, however, if we were not to urge that intelligence should mark public policy. Every decision made affecting education in this period should take full account of the importance of this service in building a Nation sound in spirit, mind, and body, and qualified to meet all demands in this critical epoch in human history, whether in peace or in war," Dr. Norton said.

Rollins Confers Honor Degrees

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Rollins College conferred honorary degrees upon seven persons at exercises yesterday in commemoration of the 56th anniversary of its founding.

The degrees were awarded by Dr. Hamilton Holt, President, after the five had been nominated by members of the Faculty and Board of Trustees.

Recipients of degrees included:

Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian dramatist and poet, Doctor of Humanities.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, author and New York Times columnist, Doctor of Humanities.

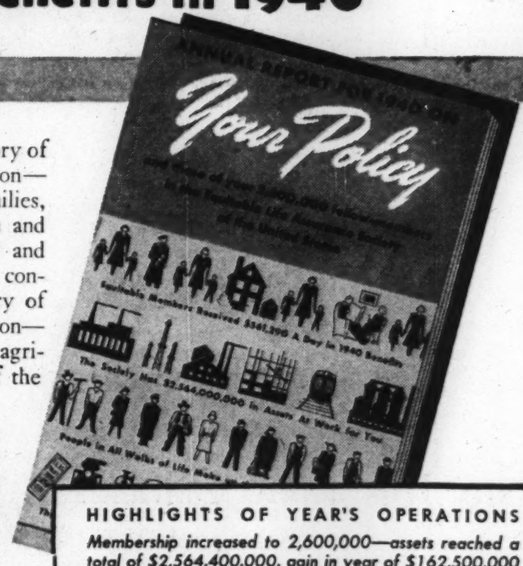
Osa Johnson, explorer and author, Doctor of Science.

Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, philanthropist and member of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University, Doctor of Humanities.

The Rollins Decoration of Honor, awarded for distinguished service to the College, was presented to Mrs. Charles F. Bassett of Lenox, manities.

A hot, delicious mealtime drink
Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

The Equitable's Report "YOUR POLICY" shows $561,290 A Day paid out in Benefits in 1940



HERE is a report that tells a human interest story of life insurance protection and service in action—a story of benefits flowing to American families, supporting widows and children, sending sons and daughters to college, clearing homes of debt and providing security for old age. Beyond these contributions to individual well-being, it is a story of importance to the economic progress of the nation—of assets constructively at work in industry, agriculture and home financing in every State of the Union.

The figures which the report presents are The Equitable's but the story it tells is the story of life insurance at work. Here you will find information that every policyholder will want to have—the answers to such questions as—

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★ How have insurance benefits and services been broadened to give you more for your money?

★ What is the relation of life insurance funds to national defense?

Because last year's edition of "Your Policy" was found to be of interest to many non-policyholders, including individuals, business organizations, colleges, schools and libraries, The Equitable has arranged for a limited number of copies to meet this public demand. A copy will be reserved for you upon request to any Equitable agency or the Home Office of the Society.

"Your Policy" for 1940 is being sent by mail to every individual policyholder of the Society.

Thomas I. Parkinson
PRESIDENT

HIGHLIGHTS OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

Membership increased to 2,600,000—assets reached a total of $2,564,400,000, gain in year of $162,500,000—benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries $205,432,000 or $561,290 a day—44% of 1940 death claims to be paid on planned income or installment basis—mortality experience favorable—earnings rate on assets 3.27%—65,000 people joined Society, 38,000 members increased their insurance—number of workers enjoying group protection rose to 1,330,000—lapse and surrender rate lowest in 20 years—total insurance in force increased to $7,136,920,642.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL STATEMENT

ASSETS	December 31, 1940
Cash*	$ 285,508,534
U. S. Government Obligations†	222,619,036
Public Utility Bonds	475,078,157
Railroad Bonds†	410,654,430
Railroad Equipment Obligations	46,542,585
Industrial Bonds	259,887,483
Other Bonds†	60,476,866
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	48,560,059
Common Stocks	308,103
Mortgage Loans	327,952,152
Real Estate	154,703,074
Loans on Society's Policies	216,989,036
Interest and rents due, premiums in process of collection and other items	55,186,665
Total Admitted Assets	$2,564,466,180
RESERVES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	
Reserves for policy and contract liabilities	$2,391,105,983
Policyholders' prepaid premiums and unpaid dividends	23,700,385
Reserve for taxes	3,935,500
Unearned interest, expenses accrued and other liabilities	5,111,782
Funds allocated for dividends in 1941	33,508,570
Unassigned funds (surplus)	99,793,960
Other contingency reserves	7,310,000
Total Liabilities and Reserves	$2,564,466,180

*Including time and fixed deposits of $223,414.
†Including $5,913,944 on deposit with public authorities.

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China Regards Victory as Inevitable

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — What of China's future? That is a fair question to ask at the conclusion of a visit to China's wartime capital, and it deserves as decisive an answer as possible on a basis of complex facts.

Free China looks to a future of freedom—I have never seen that written more clearly than in this, my third visit to Chungking and my fourth to a capital of China at war for survival.

More than ever before, Chinese leaders seem to feel complete confidence in the eventual outcome. They are particularly pleased to find themselves in the camp of the democracies, and Japan self-fettered to the Axis which they believe is doomed to go down before a Britain solidly backed by America. And Chungking's sources of international information are lively.

Two pictures decorating the wall of the Chialing House at the New Year party given by Finance Minister H. H. Kung seemed to me typical of present thought. One, standing for 1940, the "Dragon Year," showed a dragon writing in the skies above Chungking's rock peninsula and knocking over the attacking Japanese warplanes. The other, representing the "Snake Year" 1941, showed the Chinese people riding back through the Chung Shan Gate in the Nanking city wall on the back of a great and evidently benevolent serpent. Wishful thinking, of course, but keyed to some actualities.

Well-Informed Officials

In the National Government there are many men of world-wide repute and sound concept, who know other countries and China also. One of these is the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who in the course of a luncheon strongly re-emphasized that Japan has tackled an impossible task in the effort to devour China.

Coupled with that thought, men of the stamp of Dr. Wang are now greatly pleased with the turn of events throughout the world. They feel that China's fortune in considerable measure is linked with the outcome in Europe, but that everything is finally going to come out all right in both Europe and Asia.

Dr. Wang and many others, including British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, were frank in saying that a few months ago, around the time Britain consented to three-months' closure of the Burma Road, Chinese morale was at a low ebb and so was China's faith in aid from the democracies.

But that period has decidedly passed. Britain opened the Burma Road, the United States greeted Japan's sign-up with the Axis in the highly effective form of a $100,000,000 loan to China, and Japan's success in F ench Indo-China was felt to be quite offset by the Japanese withdrawal from Nanning—although the closure of the Indo-China railway was hurtful. The closure, however, was seen as merely a feature of the French debacle which just had to be written off as part of a bad temporary situation.

"Pup" in Japan's Hands

Japan "bought a pup" when she joined hands with Germany and Italy, it is felt most decidedly. It is interesting to note, incidentally, that Germans, official and unofficial, in Chungking are most careful to exercise tact toward China and China's cause, and that there is no feeling of any great annoyance—or certainly of distrust—because of Germany's part in the Far East.

Chinese authorities feel that the pact is meaningless save that it hurts Japan with the democracies. Britain's link with America was strengthened by it, and Japan herself moved toward trouble with the United States which many Chinese officials are convinced must end in war.

In any event, the consensus is that the United States and Britain together will eventually account for Germany and Italy, and that they will then turn to the Far East and finish off Japan.

No one expects Russia to join with Japan in anything at all durable. They think Germany cannot put any effective brake on Russia, and that without that brake, Japan is unsafe in spreading out much in any new direction. All of which adds up to a largely do-nothing role for Japan, and finally plenty of trouble for it, with an end to China's travail.

If there is talk in Chungking of peace on Japan's terms I could not find it.

What about the post-war period? Will an end of war bring further tightening of dictatorial controls, suppression of the Communists and other opposition parties, crowning of the Kuomintang as the one legal political group, and a denial of democracy?

Virtually everyone I questioned, from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek down, was emphatic in denial. Had I been able to talk more with the opposition I might have had another side of the story. It is natural that a visitor be told what will presumably please him, as well as those for whom he writes.

Still, there seemed to me a great deal of sincerity behind the Generalissimo in particular when he declared that China has always been fundamentally democratic, that democracy suits the character of the people, that China's political ways had been cast with the democracies and that in future China would take the United States as a model in seeking a more democratic government.

People's Council 'Temporary'

General Chiang dismissed as "an interim measure" the People's Political Council, which is only advisory but which has just been increased from 180 to 240 members and which unquestionably has served as a sounding-board for questions and criticism while initiating needed legislation. He felt that after the war Parliament must be convoked, elections held, and a full democratic pattern worked out.

In other quarters I was told of the present development of district organizations designed to give a democratic basis. I was also told of some suppression of free speech and disappointment — especially among the Communists, who want to be made a legal party—that promulgation of the Constitution has now been postponed till after the war.

But the story in general was one of conviction that democracy will come—that no government can deny this to the people who have been made to give so heavily that a free China may live. My own view is that China is not a country in which totalitarianism would ever find ready roots, and that this war has made it less so than ever. The post-war period will be one of struggle, but struggle—I believe with others—toward democracy.

This is the last of a group of articles by Mr. Gould, written as the result of revisiting Chungking.

Naval Base Advances Vital, Admiral Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 25

A top-ranking Navy officer told Senators today that improvements on Guam and Samoa in the Pacific and numerous naval bases acquired from England were "absolutely vital to the defense of the United States."

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, offered this testimony to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee shortly before he asked that the Committee go into closed session while he answered critical questions of Senators about these projects.

Thai-Indo Agreement Near, Japanese Spokesman Says

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Cabinet Information Bureau, announced today that an agreement was "near at hand" in the Japanese mediation of the conflict between Thailand and French Indo-China.

He gave no details of the proposals under consideration or the sort of settlement expected, but deplored newspaper reports from Saigon to the effect that fighting might be resumed. In view of the continuing peace negotiations and yesterday's 10-day extension of the armistice to March 7, these reports obviously exaggerated the situation, he said.

Extension of the truce, the second since it was signed Jan. 31 aboard a Japanese cruiser off Saigon, Indo-China, was said to have been suggested by the Japanese because of "some points requiring further consultation."

Predictions that fighting ultimately would be resumed emanated from official sources in Saigon.

They said that Japan was likely to make a renewed effort to arrange a settlement "since failure would be an irretrievable loss of face for a country pretending to occupy a dominant position in the Western Pacific," but that it was "virtually hopeless."

Reported Thai demands for all of the Indo-China Provinces of Laos and Cambodia were described in the French colony as "exorbitant" and even Japanese counter-proposals were called "unreasonable." Indo-China is said to have offered to cede a tenth of the two disputed Provinces.

In Bangkok, United States Minister Hugh G. Grant announced that the 200 American citizens in Thailand had been advised to leave for home unless they have compelling reasons for remaining.

Contradictory to reports from Tokyo, a deal for Indo-China to sell 700,000 tons of rice to Japan was reported in Saigon to have collapsed. The French Government at Vichy, it was explained, rejected Japan's offer to pay in yen, although it was acceptable to colonial officials.

A radio report from Tokyo to Domei, Japanese news agency, heard in New York, said Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka had told the lower house of the Japanese Diet that the rice deal had been concluded and already was in effect.

Southward Move Seen Hastening Defeat of Japan

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 25 (AP)—Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, Navy Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, said yesterday he believed a Japanese naval expedition southward to Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies would hasten Japan's downfall.

The Chinese Government, he said, is confident that such a naval venture would bring immediate retaliation from United States and British Navies.

He discounted Japanese naval strength at Formosa and Hainan, saying it would be inviting disaster for the main strength of the Navy to leave home waters, exposing the homeland to attack.

The Admiral said that if the Japanese pushed southward, their naval blockade of the China coast, which has never been complete, would be materially weakened.

The United States and Great Britain, he asserted, could bring speedy peace in the Pacific by co-operating with China.

"We face the future with optimism," he said.

Electricity Shortage Threatens Mexico City

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 25 (AP)—A threatened water power shortage caused the Federal Electricity Commission to urge today that government and industrial employees be given simultaneous vacations in May to reduce this city's electric light consumption.

If the capital's government, industrial and commercial life is brought to a virtual standstill for two weeks, the Commission said, enough electricity may be saved to prevent a "blackout" before the rains begin about June 22.

The city already has been put on daylight saving time, and all power is turned off between 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. daily.

Scene of British Victory

By a Staff Artist

Where Italians Have Had New Setbacks

Position of Brava, Italian Somaliland port which the British have captured in a quick dash toward Mogadiscio, main Somaliland port. Moyale, British border outpost between Kenya and Ethiopia which has now been recaptured by the British, is at the left of Brava.

British Take Somaliland Port; Fascists Out of English Africa

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Feb. 25 (AP)—British capture of the Italian Somaliland port of Brava, 160 miles from Kismayu, was announced today.

A communique also announced a company of Ethiopian irregulars had taken British and Italian Moyale, which extends on both sides of the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier and "South African troops have taken over this area."

"By the capture of Moyale, which was lost by us in July last year," the announcement said, "the last Italian troops have also been evicted from British territory."

Cleaning-up operations were reported continuing in the Gelib area between captured Margherita and Brava, but farther inland.

Capture of Brava put the British within 150 miles of the big Somali coast port of Mogadiscio.

[Cairo reports said the force occupying Brava may have been troops from the Gold Coast or from Nigeria who previously have been reported fighting with the British armies in East Africa.

Whether British forces which seized Kismayu had spanned the whole distance up to Brava was not clear. The forces occupying Brava may have been landed from ships in the Indian Ocean, as others have been in that area, or may have cut across from inland. The Juba River, the strongest natural Italian defense line in Somaliland, has been breached by the British in several places, giving them access to a network of roads.]

British Successes

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 25 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers smashed at Italian airdromes in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

In Eritrea, units of the Army of the Nile thrusting south from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were reported to have made a 60-mile advance to Cubcub, 40 miles northeast of Cheren and 35 miles from the Red Sea coast.

This column expects to join forces with British troops which reached Cheren two weeks ago from the west and have since been laying siege to that important rail center 42 miles northwest of Asmara, capital of Eritrea.

The Italians, who have been aided by favorable topography at Cheren, were said to have massed some 25,000 soldiers in an effort to hold that key point on the road to Asmara.

On both the Eritrean and Somaliland fronts the British announced the capture of many Italian prisoners and quantities of war materials.

In still another advance, forward elements of British units moving into northwestern Ethiopia along the Gondar Road, near Lake Tana, were said to have reached the town of Amanit.

Repeated German bomb attacks on Bengasi, apparently undertaken to prevent the British from using that Libyan port, were said to have cost the Nazis at least six Junkers and Messerschmitt planes, of which, the British said, four were shot down by British and Australian flyers and two by ground fire.

Other German air attacks have been directed against Tobruk, Sollum and the Suez Canal.

Convoy Bombed

ROME, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced today that German bombers had attacked a British Convoy in the Mediterranean, sinking a ship of 3,000 to 4,000 tons and hitting a 15,000-ton transport loaded with troops.

Italy's fifth air squadron, which Premier Mussolini on Feb. 23 said was "almost literally sacrificed" in the battle of North Africa, lost 171 planes and 525 men up to Feb. 5, an order of the day disclosed.

The order, issued by Air Squadron Gen. Felice Porro when he was relieved of his command a few days before the fall of Bengasi, has just been published.

America Watches; No New Warning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Japanese moves in the South Pacific are watched with continued concern here, but authoritative sources said that the United States had given no new warning to Japan against aggressive action.

The American Government's attitude toward Japan's expansion policy was said to be well known to Japanese leaders and it was asserted that there had been no recent diplomatic action to emphasize this stand again.

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador in Tokyo, had arranged a conference last week with the Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, but it was understood here that it was postponed. The proposed meeting, however, was said to have no unusual significance.

Meanwhile, informed sources indicated the United States had no intention of furnishing military planes or equipment to French Indo-China in event hostilities between that Far Eastern colony and Thailand (Siam) should be resumed.

An armistice to permit Japanese mediation of the dispute was extended yesterday until March 7.

France was understood to have been seeking for some time to obtain military planes for Indo-China but authoritative sources said this country could scarcely meet such a request when 100 American-made planes bought by France before the Franco-German armistice were lying idle at Martinique, the French island in the Caribbean.

Negotiations between American and French authorities over these planes have been in progress for some time, and it was believed here that Germany was preventing France from moving the planes either to the United States or to Indo-China.

Japanese Boiling Pine Tree Roots For Turpentine

OSAKA, Japan, Feb. 24 (AP)—The newspaper Mainichi has described a new Japanese process by which, it said, pine tree roots will be used to replenish supplies of turpentine and tar.

Details were not disclosed, but the basic step was said to involve boiling the roots in water. It was estimated that the roots would yield 15 to 30 per cent of their weight.

A Japanese factory was said to have collected 1,600,000 pounds of roots for processing, and many woodcutters were dispatched to mountain districts to gather additional supplies.

[Boiling of pine roots is a process familiar in the United States for obtaining camphor, turpentine and tar. Institutions of the new method by Japan in this winter season may indicate a war-engendered shortage of the products.]

Envoy Back From Berlin

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 25 (AP)—Baron Edmund von Thermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, has arrived here by plane from Rio de Janeiro after a prolonged visit to Berlin.

Sir Frederick Banting

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 (AP) — Sir Frederick Banting, who was disclosed today to have been killed in an airplane crash in Newfoundland, was enroute to Britain on a mission described as of "high national and scientific importance."

Sir Frederick won the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1923 jointly with Dr. J. R. McLeod of the University of Toronto, who collaborated in the discovery of insulin.

The plane which had set out Feb. 21 to take Sir Frederick to England apparently crashed the same day, but was not reported lost until the night of Feb. 23. It was found yesterday by searching fliers.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said Sir Frederick "was proceeding to Britain on a mission of high national and scientific importance," and that as a major on active duty with the Canadian Army he was working on problems associated with "the speed, height, and low temperatures involved in the operation of modern aircraft."

Sunken Ships Held Proof Of RAF Ability

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told a luncheon gathering of the English-Speaking Union today that "the many wrecks around enemy coasts and many half-submerged masts testify to the successes" of the Royal Air Force in laying mines from the air.

Emphasizing the intention of the RAF to bomb Germans in Germany, Sir Archibald said, "we grudge every bomb dropped on French, Belgian, Dutch or Norwegian soil.

In speaking of British attacks, the Minister quoted from a letter which he said had been written by a person living a mile from a German airdrome to a member of the Free French forces.

"You can congratulate your English colleagues," Sir Archibald said the letter read. "I observed the precision of their bombing. They destroyed 14 airplanes on the ground. The Germans carried away the wrecks of these planes and I was able to count them."

British, Australian, and South African airmen operating in Greece and Africa have destroyed more than 1,000 Italian planes, Sir Archibald said.

German Cities Battered

Noting that the RAF has to fly three times as far to Berlin as the Germans have to cover to get to London, he said that, in spite of winter storms, the British have battered Hamm 82 times, Hamburg 62, Cologne 55, Mannheim 35, and Berlin 35.

Describing repeated attacks on the Mediterranean island of Malta, the Minister said that the spirit of the people there was "unquenched" and that British fighters, although severely tested, had driven back and vanquished German and Italian aces alike.

"On three gruelling days in January when a mass German attack was launched on the island, 90 German dive bombers were destroyed," he said.

Speaking of the destruction of Italian planes in Africa and Greece, the Air Minister said:

Air Force Weakened

"That is more than 1,000 Italian aircraft apart from the Germans. Leaving out of the account their monthly output, that was half the first-line strength with which the Italian Air Force entered the war."

Britain, he said, is 'inflexibly resolved to destroy Hitler and Mussolini and all their wicked works."

"We shall see during the next 12 months whether the same bombs which destroy German factories and communications will not also shatter the faith of the German people in Adolf Hitler," Sir Archibald said.

"We hate the cruelty of these bombardments. We never wanted war, with its horror and destruction, but the Nazis brought it on the world. They spared no horror to Coventry or Birmingham or London and we must 'be a copy to men of grosser blood and teach them how to war.'"

The quotation was from Shakespeare's "Henry V."

U. S. Called Superior In Test With Japan

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 25 (AP)—Arthur Dare Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., and a member of the Aircraft Priorities Commission, says the United States is "incomparably superior" to Japan in men and equipment and will fight if Japan should attempt to seize the Dutch East Indies.

In a speech yesterday before Seton Hall College students, Mr. Whiteside said the United States already has decided its course of action in such an eventuality. Although Japan may have more ships, he added, the quality of American personnel and equipment will overcome this advantage.

Greece Warns It Will Fight Until Italians Quit Albania

ATHENS, Feb. 25 (AP)—Greece is determined to carry on the fight against Benito Mussolini's legions "until the Italians are out of Albania," a Government spokesman said today.

That statement was the first hint from Athens on the possible Greek attitude toward reported Nazi pressure to come to a quick truce with Italy or risk German onslaught.

The statement came as a reply to Premier Mussolini's speech in Rome Feb. 23 representing Greek losses as heavy and Italy's as "a few thousand, mostly wounded."

The spokesman said 20,000 Italians had been captured in nearly four months of fighting in the Italian invasion of Greece and subsequent Greek counter-drive into Albania.

Few in Hospitals

"Of the 20,000 prisoners," he added, "only 28 officers and 497 men are under treatment in our hospitals either for wounds or illness.

"Our losses have not been serious, but rather slight if one takes into consideration the way we've been forced to fight on these mountains. On the other hand, the Italians sustained terrific losses during counter attacks."

He said that despite the fact "the Italians had prepared this attack for a long time when Greece was a neutral country anxious to avoid being involved in war" and despite "the unequal situation between Greece and Italy," the Greeks wrecked Italian plans "to assume and maintain the initiative."

"Mussolini gives as the reason for his aggression against Greece that this country alone did not renounce the British guarantee," the spokesman declared. "Mussolini also said the Greeks were inspired by a spirit of hatred for the Italians.

Fight to Remain Free

"We do not hate. What we do is to defend ourselves, and we will not cease fighting until the Italians are out of Albania. We wish to remain free."

Dispatches from the Southern Albanian front said scattered machine-gun posts of Italian troops along the Drinos River apparently could not hope for reinforcement because of rock slides which blocked the road behind them.

The Greeks attributed the dogged defense of the Italians to capital punishment decrees for Fascists who retreat.

The Greeks showed documents taken from captured Italian officers warning of execution for anyone retreating without orders to do so and informing men and officers alike that they would be held equally to blame for further Greek successes.

Gold Plate Forbidden To People of Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said today the Ministry of Finance would issue soon a decree prohibiting purchase or ownership of any article of gold plate.

Ownership of solid gold articles, including such items as eyeglass frames, necklaces and rings, previously had been prohibited, with violations punishable by fines ranging from 500 to 5,000 yen ($117 to $1,170).

From London to New Zealand: The Log of a Wartime Voyage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A remarkable record of narrow escapes comes with the story of the voyage of a liner which recently tied up at Auckland, New Zealand, after a trip which began at the Tilbury Docks near London.

The liner, which has to be nameless, left the docks in order to take on her passengers at a port on the west coast of England. Actually it took her a month to get there.

Darting in and out of harbors, picking up short-run convoys, dodging mines laid by German planes, dashing away from bomber attacks and passing wrecked ships littering the fairway.

Though this seems a long time, it was no longer than her passengers needed for the complicated task of preparing to travel in war days, obtaining exit permits, getting visas, being investigated by Foreign Office inspectors. They found they could take no jewelry other than wedding rings, and had to leave behind articles of value which they had brought to Britain, but might not carry home again. They were allowed no more than £10 in money. They might transfer funds back to New Zealand through their banks, but for the voyage this £10 had to do. Cameras were taken away for the whole voyage. All letters were opened by censors and no newspapers were permitted to be taken aboard ship.

On embarking, the passengers first learned the simple rules for action in event of an alarm, or of the order being given to "abandon ship." Only a few days later they found these rules needed.

One of a Fleet of 45 Ships

One morning early the ship sailed. She joined a convoy of 45 vessels bound for a dozen countries and the escort force consisted of two destroyers which took station on the flanks of the slowly moving fleet and incessantly swept the seas about them. The New Zealand liner, being the largest and most valuable ship in the convoy, was placed in the center, the safest position, if there was such a thing. From there her passengers, more numerous than those on any other ship, watched the long, zigzagging lines of freighters slowly plowing their way across the gray Atlantic. From time to time British planes and flying boats swept slowly overhead, scanning the water for signs of any U-boat.

Aboard the New Zealand liner were 200 women, some 60 evacuated little Britons and a number of officers ordered out to Curacao to join tankers of the oil fleet. The men were given jobs as extra submarine lookouts and did spells of two hours duty in each 24 hours.

The antiaircraft gun and the antisubmarine gun in the stern of the ship were manned day and night by crews of young New Zealanders from that country's naval reserve and by relief crews drawn from the men of the ship. On the boat deck, which was closed to passengers, lifeboats were provisioned, ready for lowering any moment. Practice alarms were frequent.

Rafts, smoke boxes, for the making of protective screens of smoke under which the ship might slip away from torpedoes, were ready for instant use.

The Attacks Begin

After two days at sea destroyers left the convoy, And around 8:30 that evening a shattering crash shook the New Zealand liner from end to end. The alarm sounded, and all aboard leaped to their stations. The ship had been hit. But after a half hour, nothing having happened in the meantime and the ship continuing on her way, the order to disperse was given. The passengers were told nothing about the damage, and the night was uneventful.

The next day the real attack began. At 10:30 o'clock, as the travelers were leaning over the ship's rail, talking over the event of the previous night and congratulating themselves on the fact that they would soon be out of the submarine area. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion. A small Swedish steamer a few hundred yards away burst into smoke and flame, and then—nothing. The ship disintegrated before their eyes. The passengers looked about, but there was not a trace of the Swedish ship left, not a plank, buoy, not a patch of oil.

Then the travelers realized that the torpedo which caused the disaster had been meant for them, but had passed astern and caught the little Swedish ship on their port quarter instead.

Again the ship's alarm shrilled and for a half-hour the passengers stood by their assigned boats. They were rather shaken and gathered in knots to talk over the tragedy they had witnessed. Within an hour they had cause for further concern, for a tanker heading the second column of ships on their port side was hit by a torpedo near the bow and drifted slowly astern, settling deeper and deeper into the water.

The passengers now donned lifejackets. Children were soothed by those in charge of them.

Another Torpedo—But it Misses

Two hours later a freighter on the right flank of the convoy signaled with her siren that another torpedo had been fired. The white streak of foam was seen by the passengers before the sound of the siren was heard against the weather. Again the passengers went to their allotted stations and officers and crewmen went around speaking encouraging words.

The naval officer who had come from retirement to command the convoy had ordered the other vessels to close around the New Zealand liner, with her large number of women and children, in order that she might have added protection. But now he saw that this formation would provide the U-boats with a better chance to press home their attacks against the slowly steaming freighters and gave the order to disperse. At full speed the ships scattered. By nightfall the New Zealand vessel learned that six ships had been sunk or damaged.

Arriving at Curacao, she found the damaged tanker which had made better time over a shorter course and was being examined for damage. But it was not until Colon was reached that they paused to explore their own damage from that first explosion of which the passengers learned nothing. At the Canal port a diver went overside and came up to report that 50 feet of the starboard bilge keel had been torn away by a German torpedo. Nevertheless the vessel was seaworthy and the voyage was resumed.

In the Pacific they heard of the loss of other New Zealand vessels, sunk by German surface raiders. When sound their ship did only 15 knots. Nevertheless six weeks after leaving England they tied up at Auckland, their journey's end. At least that was how the travelers greeted it, but they thought, when going ashore, of the crew for whom this was merely a momentary respite and for whom, on the homeward voyage, that hoard of torpedoes was still waiting.

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British Dispute Claims Of Nazis on Sea Toll

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP) — The British Admiralty today dropped its screen of official secrecy and denied German claims of having sunk 14 vessels of a British convoy Feb. 14 off the Azores.

At the same time British naval spokesmen asserted that there was no truth in Reichsführer Hitler's claim that 215,000 tons of shipping had been sunk by the German navy in the two days before his speech of Feb. 24.

Regarding the attack on the convoy, the Admiralty stated:

"Following its usual practice of making announcements and claims before there had been any opportunity to check the facts, the German High Command announced Feb. 14 that in this attack a German raider had sunk 14 ships totaling 82,000 tons.

10 Ships Reported Safe

"The facts are that of 19 ships in the convoy, 10 are known to be safe and four others (three British and one allied) totaling 19,698 tons aren't yet overdue."

The Admiralty added that German claims for the week totaled 185,000 tons of merchant shipping sunk.

The occasion for the Admiralty's announcement was its weekly summary of shipping losses in which it was stated that 12 British and Allied merchant ships totaling 37,636 tons were sunk during the week ended Feb. 16, compared with 29,806 tons the previous week.

An Admiralty statement said:

"The losses include five vessels, four British and one Allied, totaling 23,986 tons known to have been sunk by the raider which attacked a convoy off the Azores on Feb. 12." The Admiralty went on to explain that shipping losses are announced a week after they occur for reasons of security and to permit confirmation.

Ready for Spring Offensive

Official sources, who frankly admit that Britain's ability to combat the oncoming German sea offensive may decide the future course of the war, asserted the increase of losses during the week ending Feb. 16 over the previous week was not "alarming," adding that such fluctuations were to be expected.

They pointed out the week's losses, including the ships lost in the raided convoy, were still slightly under the January weekly average of 37,916 tons, and below the average for the war of 62,536 tons.

A spokesman said that Britain was "still holding her own" in sea shipping, but admitted that with the coming of spring weather a sharp intensification of undersea and air attacks on the British overseas supply routes from America was expected.

German List

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (AP)—More than 250,000 tons of shipping have been sunk by Nazi naval forces "in the past few days," the German High Command claimed today.

A German communiqué listed the following sinkings:

125,000 tons—including a "protecting auxiliary cruiser"—sunk by submarines in "attacks on a convoy."

83,000 tons, including a large tanker, sunk by other submarines simultaneously operating in the Atlantic.

25,000 tons sunk by surface warships.

20,000 tons by "one warship operating overseas."

The High Command's figure raised the 215,000-ton total cited by Reichsführer Hitler yesterday when he proclaimed that "our struggle at sea only now can begin" and that Nazi naval power would reach full swing in the next two months.

Authorized Germans, replying to British denials of Herr Hitler's statement, declared that, "at the proper time," the names and tonnages of the individual ships would be disclosed.

German warplanes in the Mediterranean area, the communiqué also said, "sank a 4,000-ton steamer and struck a transport."

DNB, official German news agency, said that both were troop transports and that the one reported burning was a 15,000-ton vessel. The attack was made off the North African coast on the night of Feb. 23, DNB said, but the results just were reported to authorities here.

French Ship Sunk

VICHY, France, Feb. 25 (AP)—Informed sources expressed the opinion today that a British submarine sank the 3,181-ton French freighter Guilvenic in the Bay of Biscay Feb. 19, but that the French press was directed not to report the incident.

Twenty-two survivors of the torpedoed ship reached Bayonne yesterday from Spain, where they were landed by a fishing boat. They said the ship was struck without warning and sank within 10 minutes. Seventeen men were lost.

Yesterday's official press release again criticized the British sea blockade, but the statement was free of the strongly critical language which characterized previous releases on the subject.

British Try Coventry Pattern In Mass Raid on Brest

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—British bombers last night attacked the docks at Brest, German-occupied France, "where an enemy cruiser of the Hipper class is known to be lying," the Air Ministry announced today.

It said the target was "straddled in all directions by many sticks of bombs," despite "very heavy antiaircraft fire."

The Admiral Hipper is a 10,000-ton German cruiser.

Today large numbers of RAF bombers protected by fighters crossed the Strait of Dover presumably bound for objectives in Nazi-occupied French territory.

The night raid was the second on Brest in as many nights and the 41st since the port was taken over by the Germans last summer.

Because of its strategic location as France's western-most Atlantic port, Brest is an important advance base for German submarines, as well as a potential "invasion port."

The British said that last night's attack was patterned after the Nazi assaults on Coventry and Swansea—a concentrated raid on a single selected point.

German raiders meanwhile crossed the becalmed English Channel last night shortly after blackout time, but hours later the "all clear" sounded in London without any invading planes having been seen or heard.

Nazi aircraft were reported over towns in East Anglia, but there apparently was very little activity. Antiaircraft batteries in London remained silent.

The alarm sounded after a day of scattered raids over East Anglia and North Scotland, where the Government said there were neither casualties nor damage.

Carolina City Manager 'Loaned' to Defense Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The Greensboro City Council voted to grant a 30-day leave of absence to City Manager Carl W. Smedberg, who had been asked by the national defense authorities to report to Washington for special assignment.

The telegram from the National Defense Advisory Commission, signed by Frank Bane, director of state and local co-operation, said that Mr. Smedberg, along with certain other city managers with engineering training, were wanted to make a survey of special needs in municipalities and areas directly affected by defense industries and constructions.

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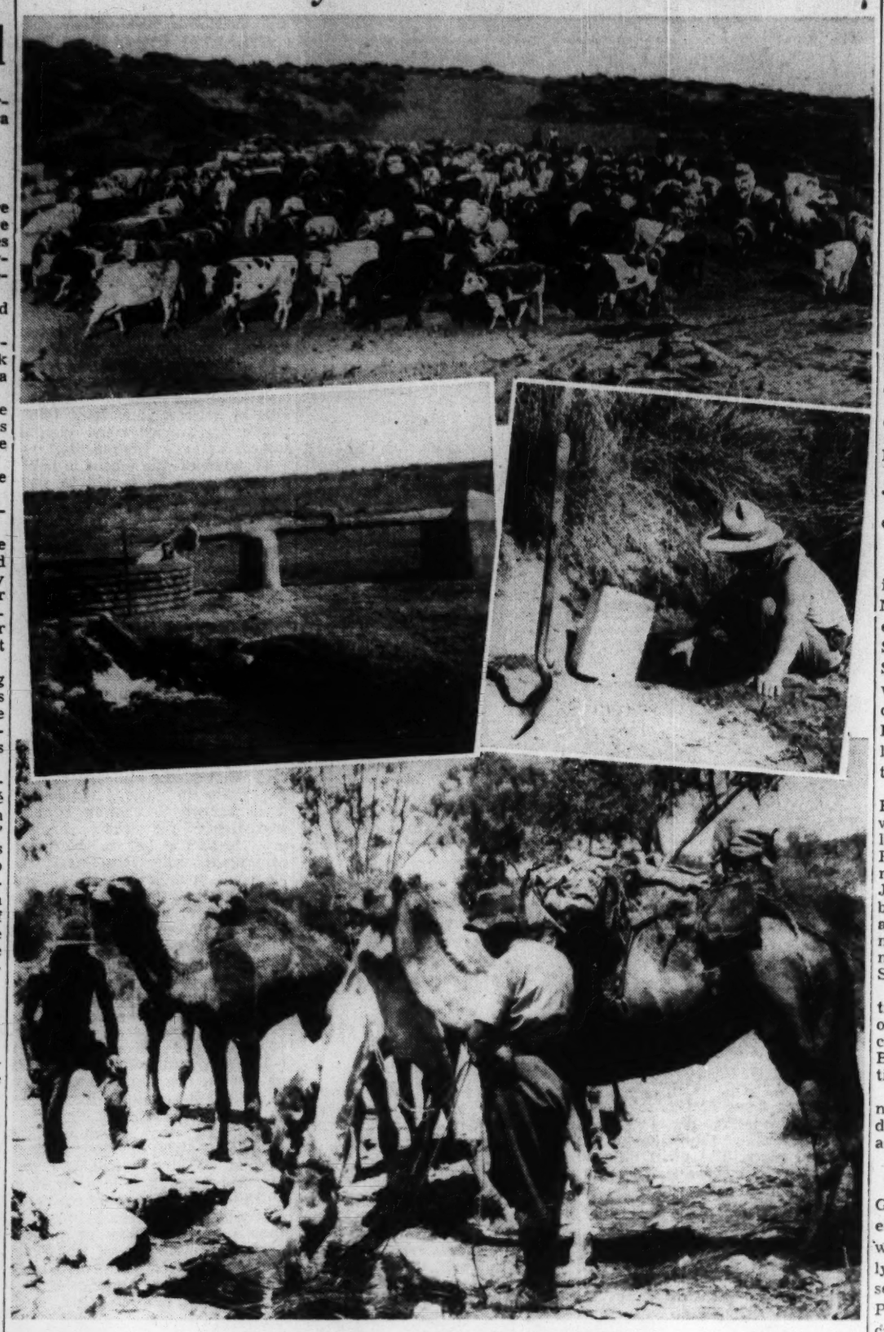
Water Key to Travel in Australia



Desert Voyagers Follow Line of Wells

Upper: Drovers bringing a herd of fat cattle across the desert regions of Central Australia where a knowledge of where to find wells is vital. Left center: A copious supply of artesian well water is raised to the surface from the water table far below the Australian desert. Right center: Scooping up water in a billycan at a "mickerie." Lower: Camels and horses quench their thirst.

Water Problem Grows in Inland Australia

By Michael Terry

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's dust bowl once more is giving trouble. Central Australia's main problem always has been water. Settlers of the MacDonnell Range have been perturbed by changes that indicate the problem may be becoming more severe.

The large water holes that once lasted from one wet season to the next now dry up half way through the long rainless months. Others have disappeared altogether, obliterated by sandrift.

In the early days ranchers could be improvident and rely entirely upon "surface" water. Now safety for cattle and horses has to be insured by well-sinking.

There are wells developed out of ancient waterholes used by natives, possibly for centuries; there are wells sunk where trees or rock formations indicate a subterranean supply, and there are wells sunk in the bed of dry sandy creeks, called "mickeries."

The ordinary native well is a funnel-shaped excavation, maybe 15 feet deep, where the savages delved into moist soil, until they came to the last residue of water left from the previous rain. Rarely are these useful to the settler.

The larger native wells, often spring-fed, or supplied from water trapped in a rock formation, sometimes can maintain many head of stock. All the rancher does is to straighten the sides, timbering them if necessary, erect some equipment for the top, and set up troughs for the cattle. Then he keeps a native in rations and comforts, with a little money, too, to see that the steers can drink at need.

At the large wells, which are sunk sometimes 150 feet, the job is done by contract with experienced well-sinkers—often miners following a change of occupation. Having reached water level, the sinkers continue for say 10 feet to penetrate into the water table or until sufficient supply is assured. Then they drive laterally to open up the seam and to provide storage. This is especially necessary on a stock route where 250 head of stock or more may want water rapidly as they travel. For under these conditions a bullock may drink 12 gallons.

Having timbered the well, cut about 6 feet by 3 feet, the dump is fitted with head poles and pulley so that a horse walking to and fro harnessed to the well rope or a motor can raise bucket after bucket, all being trip-tipped into a runway leading to either the troughs or a storage tank of say 10,000 gallons capacity.

The "Mickery" is a shallow well, maybe only three feet deep, sunk in a creek bed where a line of grass on the sand surface indicates that the creek, which had been in flood during the rain, still has water below.

The Mickery is established by shoveling sand from an inside timber set which is forced down to water level. The water usually is clear and sweet. A tall pole is erected upright beside the water so that a bucket, fixed to a long balance arm, descends into the pool.

A heavy weight, such as an oil drum filled with stones, acts as counter-balance and makes the labor of water lifting very slight.

Once the present writer observed wild horses run into the middle of the dry bed of a creek half a mile wide, paw the sand with their hooves, thrust their heads into the sand and then gallop off with tails up and manes flying. On examination the water was found to be so close to the dry surface that enough for a horse could be obtained in a few moments of scraping—and that after a two years' drought and in hot weather.

The "mound springs" of the lowlying country in the vicinity of Lake Eyre—a 4,000-square-mile saline lake in the hinterland of South Australia—are a hydraulic curiosity. In this area where the land drops down to sea level there are leakages from the artesian basin. Where they break surface and overflow in the middle of a plain, the mineral content of the water gradually builds up a rampart round the outflow, which has to rise in conformity.

After hundreds of years of such deposition, a formation which puzzled the explorers appeared in the shape of hillocks with water gushing down their sides.

Even more unusual is the water obtained by needy travelers, deep in the desert. Certain trees, notably the kurrajong, contains water in its roots. If these be cut into pieces two feet long, stood upright in a "billycan," and touched at the end with a hot stick, a quart of water can easily be obtained. The heat drives the moisture down the root so that it pours out and fills the receptacle.

The average settler in inland Australia sees to his water before he locates, and it is only those who have improvidently relied upon surface water who are now hastening to improve their water supplies.

Australian opinion is beginning to accept the view that there never will be a large population far from the Coast, particularly in Central Australia. Therefore there is no large-scale planning for water conservation, nor is there any design in hand except to improve the supplies along stock routes by deepening existing wells or sinking extra ones.

The inland is essentially a light-carrying pastoral country with occasional areas where payable minerals exist. The present population may be counted in hundreds, the future peoples may not exceed many thousand. Today they are in the primitive pioneering stage which existed in the United States a hundred years ago. Their problems are associated with conditions which are very similar to those which confronted the pioneers of the American plains.

Spain Fears Free French Coup

MADRID, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Spanish press noted today what it termed "the belief of many Frenchmen" that all French North Africa would swing over to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, "Free French" leader, if the British drive across Libya reached the border of Tunisia.

Such a development, said an article to all Madrid newspapers under a Tangier dateline, would "directly and immediately affect the interests of Spain."

The article said France's North African General, Maxime Weygand, had shown no great desire to collaborate with Germany and Italy, but that he was exerting "more or less efficient efforts" to stop secret recruiting for "Free French" forces.

The newspaper Arriba, commenting on the speeches of Premier Mussolini Sunday and Reichsführer Hitler yesterday, said a decisive blow should be struck in the European war quickly to avoid what it called the "Asiatic menace."

Arriba said if the war lasts long, "Asiatic snares" will become a real threat. The newspaper did not define these "snares."

French May Rise

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Count Jacques de Sieyes, United States Representative of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces, said yesterday letters reaching him from Paris convinced him that the French people "are not only starving but absolutely ready for revolt—if they had the means to carry it out."

The Count, newly arrived from New York, told General de Gaulle that Americans were volunteering for service in the "Free French" forces at a rate of four or five daily.

He said he had to refuse them, but indicated that many were finding their way across the seas into the expanding Free French Army.

"Eighty Minnesota miners wrote me they were anxious to fight for France, but of course I couldn't recruit them," he said. "But I've still got their addresses."

Count de Sieyes, whose wife is the former Louise Paine of Boston, said he planned to stay here a month.

TENACRE
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
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Vichy Ruled by Five-Man Cabinet

VICHY, France, Feb. 25 (AP)—Jacques Barnaud was named by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain today to the new post of Delegate General in charge of French-German negotiations following a Cabinet revision apparently designed to emphasize the economic phase of collaboration with the Reich.

Marshal Pétain set up five main Ministries headed by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan.

Besides Admiral Darlan, who also is Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister, and Minister of the Navy, the following present Ministers were designated for the super-cabinet:

Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of Defense.

Yves Boutillier, Minister of Finance.

Joseph Barthélemy, Minister of Justice.

Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture.

Pétain Is Final Authority

The five-man Directorate, serving under the final authority of Marshal Pétain, will be the all powerful body with authority over 15 Secretaries of State, including a Secretary of Economy charged with collating German-French questions under direction of M. Barnaud, and a Secretary of Public Works, charged with attacking the unemployment problem.

The latter post was assigned to François Lehideux, a member of a well-known banking family. Others listed for Secretariats included Pierre Pucheu, industrialist, Secretary of Industrial Production; Jerome Carcopino, Dean of Sorbonne, Secretary of Education; and the following Ministers remaining as heads of their departments, but with designations of Secretaries:

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Aviation; Admiral René Platon, Colonies; René Belin, Labor; Jean Archard, Food Supply, and Jean Barthelot, Minister of Communications.

Jacques Chevalier, recently named Minister of Education, was designated Secretary of the Family and Health.

Changes in Ministerial Powers

The powers of M. Boutillier and General Huntziger were greatly extended by the reorganization, while that of M. Belin was sharply reduced. M. Boutillier will oversee the Secretaries for Industrial Production, Labor and Communications.

General Huntziger was given authority over the Secretaries of Education and Youth, Family and Health, and Colonies—the last of significance since the colonies contain the largest mobilized force of French soldiers.

Admiral Darlan's vast powers were expanded by the placing of Agriculture and Public Works under his responsibility. Subject to the authority of Marshal Pétain, he will exercise in the top Cabinet powers equal to those of his predecessor, Pierre Laval, whose restoration to power is said authoritatively to have been demanded by Germany.

M. Barnaud, a civil service member of the Government as Inspector of Finances, is regarded as a technician rather than a politician. While he will function in M. Boutillier's Ministry, he will be directly under orders of Marshal Pétain.

A former technician with the Renault automobile factory, M. Barnaud will reside in Paris and be the French delegate to the French-German Raw Materials Commission.

Two Journalists Named

Two journalists rated as active supporters of full collaboration with Germany, Benoist Mechin and Paul Marion, also were named to the new Government.

M. Mechin, a journalist with the Rightist newspaper Gringoire and author of a favorable history of the German Army, will be Assistant General Secretary to Admiral Darlan.

M. Marion, named Assistant Secretary for Information, is Chief of Propaganda for Jacques Doriot's Paris newspaper, Cri du Peuple, and once was a Communist.

While some observers had thought that the new post of Delegate General for German negotiations was designed for M. Laval, it was noted that the Delegate would be in direct contact primarily with the economic delegations of the Armistice Commissions.

M. Laval's views on collaboration with Germany are known to extend to political as well as economic co-operation.

The decree revising the Cabinet provided among 15 new Secretariats one for Economy, who would be charged under the authority of the Delegate with collating economic phases of German-French collaboration.

The top Cabinet of five, with the body of Secretaries, replaced the idea of a triumvirate once expected, and in which M. Laval was reported to have been demanding full powers with Marshal Pétain reduced to a figurehead.

Germans Visit Paris

VICHY, France, Feb. 24 (AP)—Mayor Steeg of Berlin and a party of municipal officials of the German Capital were reported today to have arrived on an unexplained visit to Paris, where it was said they would remain several days.

Reich and Britain 'Satisfied' With Turkish Foreign Policy

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (AP)—Germany and England apparently are agreed on at least one point; they are both satisfied with the Turkish foreign Minister's exposition of his country's policy, authorized sources indicated today.

[Sukru Saracoglu asserted Sunday that "Turkey would be unable to remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone."]

Reminded that the British also had expressed satisfaction with Mr. Saracoglu's address, the German spokesman said "we have no grounds to be dissatisfied. So we arrive at the paradox—both we and England are satisfied."

The spokesman said that, from the German viewpoint, two phases of the Turkish Minister's address stood out. First, that Turkey was not indifferent to foreign activity in its living space and, second, that attacks on Turkish sovereignty and integrity would be met with armed force.

Concerning the first point the spokesman said, "no one asked them to be indifferent."

He declined to elaborate on the second point, explaining "we do not wish to feed" agitation in a certain section of the Turkish press.

At the same time the spokesman indicated there has been no change in Germany's attitude toward Greece, adding "the fact that Mussolini spoke of military co-operation does not mean mixed troops (Germans and Italians) will be found in every trench."

Exit From Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 25 (AP)—British citizens are leaving Bulgaria in anticipation of German occupation of this country, leading an officially-inspired Turkish newspaper to comment that the Axis powers are "going to try to occupy the whole Mediterranean."

Competent diplomatic sources reported that the British Minister, George W. Rendel, and his staff plan to quit Bulgaria this week because of the expected Nazi invasion.

The British Institute, an educational annex of the British Legation, was closed Feb. 23 and three of its directors left yesterday for Istanbul, Turkey.

Bulgarian police meanwhile carried on a Nation-wide search for the former Deputy, George Dimitroff, leader of the Bulgarian Farmers Party which has called openly for opposition to entry of Nazi troops into this country. Mr. Dimitroff was arrested Feb. 22 but later escaped from a concentration camp.

The well-connected Istanbul newspaper Ikdam, commenting editorially on the departure of British men, women, and children from Bulgaria, said, "This is an important sign of the times."

"The Axis is going to try to occupy the whole Mediterranean," the Turkish paper continued. "The first move in this maneuver is to occupy Greece. There are great preparations although no one knows how, when or where the real explosion is going to take place."

The Turkish press generally warned that their country must remain alert.

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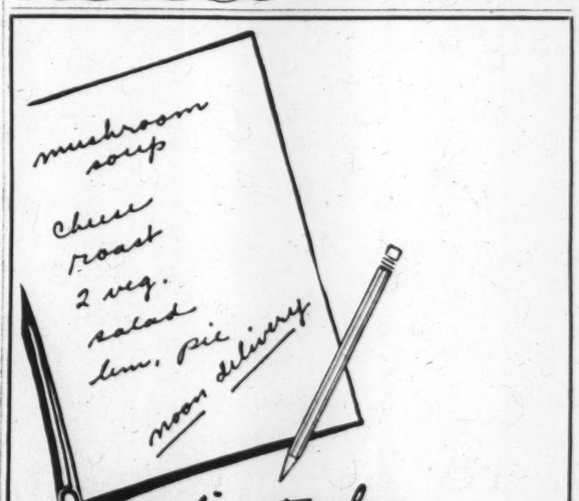

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Food names famous the world over, and local food stores ready to deliver your order, are all advertised regularly in the Monitor. Celebrated delicacies of other regions, too, appear in the Monitor columns, and may be ordered by the hostess seeking for new variety for her menus.

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President to Expand Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—President Roosevelt is preparing to give immediate effect to a major part of the Reed Committee's recommendations by adding, through executive order, fully 150,000 more Federal employees to civil service rank.

Authority for this step by which Congress authorized the President to extend the civil service to professional and technical jobs, and therefore many of the main objectives of the Reed report, can be made promptly effective without new legislation.

Executive orders which will virtually wipe out the patronage system—except in so far as the civil service may itself be abused—are already being drafted and will shortly go to the White House for approval.

Meanwhile, prompt support for the essential proposals of the Reed Committee was forthcoming today from the National League of Women Voters.

Modern Personnel System

"We give our support to the civil service system because we believe it is growing into a modern personnel system," Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the League, wrote to President Roosevelt.

"On behalf of the League of Women Voters I am taking the occasion of the report made to you by the Reed Committee to tell you of our hearty approval of the unanimous recommendation of the Commmittee that the higher grade professional and administrative positions in the Government service should be brought under the provisions of the Civil Service Act," she said. "We are impressed with the significance of the report and appreciate its bearing on decisions you will be making to implement the Ramspeck Act.

"You are no doubt aware of the vigorous support the League of Women Voters gave to this legislation because of the belief that a democratic government runs great risks if it fails to demonstrate competence and capacity to perform its assigned tasks."

Veteran Preference Opposed

Miss Wells reiterated the League's opposition to veteran preference and geographical appointment "as serious impediments to the fullest possible development of the civil service system."

Under the Reed Committee program the extension of civil service ranking to thousands of political appointees will not mean their automatic retention in Federal jobs. They will all be required to take examinations and in the event of failure the employee will be dropped from the service within six months.

While recommending that all Federal jobs except policy-making officials and appointments requiring Senate confirmation be brought into the civil service, the Committee thought it wise that no immediate change be made in the status of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Its view is that because of the exceptional situation prevailing here and abroad and the part which the FBI is playing and is likely to play in the defense of the Nation that the present personnel of its staff should not be disturbed.

Selection of Attorneys

Part of the Committee recommended that Government agencies be permitted to select attorneys from unranked registers. An unranked register would permit a general counsel to select any person on it instead of being required to select one of the three high eligibles as is now required.

"It would be folly to place a good research man, with a retiring disposition," four members of the Committee decided, "in a position requiring investigative work or trial practice, and equal folly to confine to the law libraries a man with a flair for the more tempestuous work of the trial court."

They also proposed that civil service for lawyers be accomplished by formation of a committee on Government lawyers whose members would be appointed by the President.

Four other committee members favored "complete application of the merit system by means of a register on which names appear in order of merit as tested by examination." An unranked register, they said, would "open the door to every form of pressure and discrimination."

Jury Finds Porous Hatch Act Permits Violations at Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—A lot more money was collected and a lot more money was spent by both political parties in the 1940 Presidential campaign than the Hatch Act allows, but nothing can be done about it under the present law.

That, in short, is the conclusion announced today by a Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating the dubious financing of the recent campaign since last Dec. 3.

It finds, in effect, that the Hatch Act is more loophole than it is law, and that while it has been evaded by practically everybody it has apparently been violated by nobody.

In consequence, the Grand Jury refused to return any indictments as the result of its inquiry into political expenditures and in a report submitted to Associate Justice James W. Morris of the District of Columbia Federal Court it politely suggested that the Department of Justice might wish to recommend corrective legislation to Congress to tighten controls.

Intent Was Direct Enough

Now in its innocent way the Hatch Act sought with simple directness to limit individual campaign expenditures to $5,000 and party expenditures to $3,000,000.

But testimony submitted to the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee showed that the Democratic Party put out a well-directed $6,089,000, while the Republican Party spent a tidy $16,580,000 in the interests of electing its presidential nominee. The losers these days seem to always spend the most.

But why isn't this a violation of the Hatch Law. Well, it is not a violation of the Hatch Law because the National Committees of neither party spent by themselves over $3,000,000 and no single state committee of either party spent more than $3,000,000. But it was apparently legal for wealthy contributors to give to as many different Republican and as many different State Committees as they wished and it was apparently legal for the 48 state committees, plus the National Committee, of each party to spend as much as $3,000,000 each.

It was for this reason that the Federal Grand Jury found plenty of evasions of the Act but no violations and it put its conclusions in these words:

The Jury Gives Up

In reviewing the testimony it is the opinion of the Grand Jury that there was unquestionably a very large sum of money collected and expended in the campaign of 1940, yet the jury has reached the conclusion that if this very large sum of money was excessive, it was collected and expended so as not to violate the letter of the law.

The Grand Jury realizes that it is not within its province to recommend legislation or to criticize existing laws, but does feel that it is proper to suggest that the officers of the Government who have been conducting this investigation make a full report to the proper department, with the view in mind that the study and experience thus obtained may assist in the formulation of laws that will tend to curb excessive use of money in political campaigns, and will be enforceable in law.

After careful consideration and study, it has reached the conclusion that under the provisions of the present law the evidence adduced fails to justify the returning of indictments charging violations of the Hatch Act and the Corrupt Practices Act relative to contributions and expenditures made in the 1940 general election.

At the Democratic Party's famous Jackson Day dinner in Washington, last year, with the President at the head table, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the much-evaded-and-never-violated law, was booed so long that after a while it didn't seem funny. Perhaps he will be applauded at the dinner next month. He wouldn't want to be because he is indeed earnest himself.

The preamble of his Act states that its purpose is to "prevent pernicious political activities" and it is now apparent that if the spending of so much money in a national campaign is to be considered "pernicious" then the law will have to grow more teeth.

U. S. to File Suit Against Nazi Ship

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—Assistant U. S. Attorney J. Barton Rettew, Jr., said yesterday he had been authorized by the Justice Department to file a $7,500 damage suit against the owners of the mysterious German freighter, Weigand, missing since she sailed from Philadelphia in August, 1939.

Mr. Rettew said the suit—one of the first of its kind—would seek damages from the North German Lloyd Line on charges of violation of the navigation laws.

Mr. Rettew said the suit would be filed in New York because both the ship and the surety company which bonded the vessel are located there.

Sprigs of Acacia

San Jose Chamber of Commerce

The Queen Is Crowned

Attending Queen Mimosa at the fiesta are George R. Keith, Sue Wilcox, Jane Prendergast, and Judy Pope.

Billows of Golden Acacia Dot Valleys of Central California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ALTOS, Calif. — The springtime flame of Central California's lowlands, the flowering acacia tree, is at the height of its seasonal glory. The great billows of golden yellow are making the first announcement, in unvocal nature, that another year is starting on its way.

By the time the fruit orchards of the lowlands break into bloom, the brilliance of the acacia trees will have been quenched by spring rains. But right now, for a few brief weeks, the Acacia from Australia and Polynesia is queen of this realm.

In late January a festival was held and a Queen crowned. And thousands of Acacia trees in full dress, stood like great globular fountains of cascading gold against green hill and mountainsides, or contrasted against the spring-washed brighter green of eucalyptus and pepper tree rows.

The San Francisco Bay area, in which the acacias bloom so profusely as to occasion a festival, is bounded roughly by Piedmont and San Rafael on the north and Gilroy and Carmel in the south.

Californians are just becoming aware that the Acacia, a naturalized citizen from "Down Under," is not only one of the scenic delights of the Golden State, but that it is also becoming something of an industry.

Ready Market Found

More than 100 carloads of the blooms were shipped eastward from this area around Los Altos, less than an hour's drive south of San Francisco, last year. It is probable that before the shipping ends around March 15 many more cars will have gone this year.

The Acacia tree and its flowers have had a significance in some religions as far back as history goes, and form a part of the ritual of some of the most ancient of fraternal orders.

The blooms, which adorn roadside and hang over garden hedge hereabouts, take on great commercial value by the time they are processed with chemicals to fix the color and hold the bloom, packaged in cellophane and then cartoned, and shipped in special refrigerated express cars clear across the Nation.

Boston, New York, Cleveland, Washington, Detroit, Atlanta, St. Paul, Little Rock, Omaha—almost every large American city—are on the shipping list. Even Portland, Ore., which has winter posies of its own and an early spring, sends to Los Altos for its quota of Christmas or January acacia blossoms.

Several Hundred Varieties

Acacia, the word, comes from Greek, meaning point, splinter, or thorn. There are about 450 species of acacia, 300 of which are indigenous to Australia and Polynesia. The others are found in all tropical and subtropical lands except in Europe.

Acacia trees are part of the "bush" of Australia. Some varieties there are called "wattles." Dye for khaki cloth, tannin for leather tanning, and gum arabic come from certain of the species.

George Keith and his wife, who live on a hill ranch near Los Altos, began sending acacia blossoms east to friends six or seven years ago. When inquiries came from florists they undertook, at first without much satisfaction, to supply this small demand.

As the demand continued and multiplied Mr. Keith studied how to keep the flowers from fading and wilting in transit, and soon after he had learned this art he had more orders for blossoms than his own ranch could supply. They now have 19 acres planted to acacias, and about 5,000 trees. In this number of trees are 102 varieties of acacia.

Careful Pruning Done

Nowadays the Keiths keep three field crews with light trucks at work harvesting acacia blossoms from the trees of their neighbors, near and far. The cutters undertake to prune the trees so they are benefited rather than harmed.

In one small valley not far from Los Altos there is a series of small farms totaling 160 acres, all planted to acacias.

If anyone wonders how the gauzy yellow blossoms can be valuable as an article of commerce, let him go into a florist's shop in Philadelphia, say, or Boston, and price them. Bouquets to the number of 300 were shipped east for the inauguration events in Washington, D. C. At the regular retail market price those 300 bouquets would bring more than $1,000.

Anyone who has not seen one of the light-leaved acacia trees in full bloom could recognize it instantly by its glowing beauty, bursting from the ground like a great yellow rocket flowering. A hillside or a valley filled with such graceful mounds of beauty formed by full-grown trees, is worth visiting.

Liquor Is Declared an Enemy of Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25—"Tolerance of alcohol" during the present defense emergency is "at least unpatriotic and under some circumstances actually treasonable," declared Dr. Haven Emerson of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, in an address last night at the annual dinner of Allied Youth, Inc., a national organization against use of alcohol.

"At a time when precision, speed, alertness, endurance, competence of mind and body are at a premium, in the face of forces of disintegration and brute use of criminal power," he said, "it must be evident that tolerance of alcohol, which invariably dulls the mind and slows the body, weakens the conscience and makes men vulnerable to disease, is at least unpatriotic and under some circumstances actually treasonable."

To ward off the alcoholic habit, children must be taught in their earliest school years about the effects of alcohol, if they are to build up that "residue of reason and conviction" necessary to meet the later challenges of the drinking environment, Dr. Emerson held.

Facts Due Children

The teaching about alcohol, he added, should give the facts upon which children can form their own opinions by "thinking through" the relation of their choices of food and drink to their health and way of life.

"It has been shown by a series of experimental observations," he said "that young children if having access to various wholesome foods known to contain suitable ingredients for their healthy growth, and if left to their own preferences, select and ingest the elements of a healthy diet. Their appears to be good judgment, without deficit or excess.

"When faced, however, with other people's choices, with the influence of tradition, social custom, the effects of advertising, economic pressure, storage of foods out of season, and lacking free access to a wide range of natural food products, the child of today—like its parents—finds the choice of what it can, shall or must use as food or beverage an increasingly difficult problem."

Declaring that much of the knowledge about beverage alcohol, beyond its simple chemical and physical properties, is difficult to teach to any but high-school-grade students, Dr. Emerson held nevertheless that the basis for a thorough understanding of the social and other effects of alcohol must be laid in the early grades.

Duty Is Teachers'

"No one but the school teacher is in so favorable a position to give the truthful story about alcohol," Dr. Emerson continued. "The job belongs to the men and women of the school class-rooms, and when they have done what the laws of many states have specifically required of them, the most ingenious and specious of commercial advertising will make but little impression on youth."

"Childhood and youth are persuaded to engage in organized play and physical development of the body, yet they may leave school with a well-developed habit of alcohol use, for lack of understanding that physical fitness is a farce without self-control, judgment and discretion, which are three qualities of mind first to be dulled and made competent by the use of alcohol. . . .

"This is the question we can help to answer: 'Is life better worth living with a body and mind free for their most capable expressions of individual and collective liberty, or in a state of intermittent narcosis in which depression of the mind makes inferior the quality of human behavior and dulls the understanding?"

Manufacturers Deny Sharing Robey's Opinion on Textbooks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Dissociating itself from the findings of a Columbia University professor it had retained to summarize social science textbooks, the National Association of Manufacturers today characterized Dr. Ralph W. Robey's charges that many of the books were un-American as "his personal opinion."

"In all the welter of accurate and inaccurate statements about the N. A. M.'s textbook study now being reported in the daily press, it is important that you have a clear understanding of the Association's true position," the Association said in a letter sent to every member of the organization.

It was definitely understood that the abstracts made by Dr. Robey were not to contain the opinions of any of the members of the abstracting staff, the letter declares, but were simply to epitomize the attitudes expressed in the books toward two subjects—the private enterprise system and the American form of government.

"Whether the attitudes thus disclosed are good or bad, correct or incorrect, or patriotic or subversive," the letter continues, "are not characterized by the abstracts in any way. Conclusion on these points only can be reached as a matter of personal opinion, and undoubtedly will vary according to the personal bias of various readers of the abstracts.

Not Opinion of Association

"It is important that you understand that Dr. Robey's opinion is not that of the Association. It has not expressed any opinion about such textbooks and does not propose to do so.

"We believe strongly that any conclusion must be reached by each individual for himself. Our function, in the future as well as in the past, simply is to provide information which will assist any person—parent, educator, manufacturer, or any other interested citizen—in securing an accurate representation of the various books as a whole."

Referring to an announcement by the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom that it would appoint a committee to test the accuracy of the Association abstracts and that the Schoolbook Publishers' National Association had appointed another to "go into the matter of these charges specifically, the letter declares the investigations will be welcomed.

"We are confident," it continues, "that all such investigations will demonstrate that the abstracts themselves contain no opinions or criticisms, are completely unprejudiced and can be used to advantage by any person sincerely eager to study the content of our nation's textbooks, no matter what such person's personal philosophies and beliefs may be."

All Abstracts Available

The letter announced that abstracts of any 19 books are available free of charge, abstracts for additional books at 7 cents each up to a maximum of $5, which is the price for a complete set of 563 abstracts. These can be obtained by members of the Association, educators, and other interested citizens on exactly the same basis, the letter said.

Dr. Robey refused to comment on the N. A. M. letter, but recalled that he had declared in the interview in which he characterized the textbooks as tending to produce distrust in the American governmental and private enterprise systems that the opinions voiced were his alone.

Simultaneously, officers of the National Education Association announced in Atlantic City that the organization has been contemplating for several months formation of the National Commission on the Protection of Democracy Through Education to investigate attacks and misunderstandings connected with education. Dr. Donald Dushane, President of the N. E. A., during the National Convention of the American Association of School Administators, a department of the N. E. A., said the disclosure of proposed formation of the Commission was made at this time because of a petition he received signed by 17 prominent educators who called for action opposing Dr. Robey's censure of school textbooks.

Would Keep Pubic Informed

The Commission would seek to make the public fully aware of the functions of education in the perpetuation of democracy, Dr. Dushane declared.

"If allegations made seem injurious to education such a commission would seek facts with which to keep the public informed and attempt to clarify the issues and work out problems in a patriotic way," he said. "We believe that whether democracy can be continued depends upon the loyalty and training of the great mass of our population."

At the same time Wilbur Murra, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Social Studies, made public in Atlantic City a statement by the Council characterizing the textbook criticisms by Dr. Robey as "injurious and misleading." The statement held that "heavy pressure from one group alone can do and in the past has done disservice to education and democracy," adding that it is vital that all points of view on debatable questions receive fair expression.

The conduct of the textbook inquiry without the co-operation and advice of school teachers resulted in misunderstanding, misinterpretation, disruption and injustice, the statement declared.

Lapointe's Reply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 24—The suggestion of forming a national government or a government made up of the "best brains" in the country advocated by the Conservative leader, R. B. Hanson, and supported by a number of influential newspapers has met with a rebuff from the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, spokesman for the Government.

Mr. Hanson had urged the formation of a government "free from partisanship." This Parliament, said Mr. Lapointe, is not a prewar Parliament as were the Parliaments of Great Britain and New Zealand. Just a few months ago the war policies of the Government were placed before the people in a general election.

The electors were asked unequivocally whether they wanted this Government to lead the country during the war or whether they wanted an "aggregation of best brains," to take over the reins. The national government candidates were signally defeated. Why now throw an apple of discord into our national arena? Mr. Lapointe asked.

An active and strong opposition, the Minister of Justice contended, has "duties as important as those of the members of the Government." A union government must weaken the Opposition and even those favoring national government want a virile Opposition.

The combining of federal forces would not help the cause of national unity, Mr. Lapointe declared. That unity "is higher than at any other period in our existence and I hope the present struggle we are passing through will weld us into an enduring and stable nation."

The Province of Quebec, he said, is unanimously opposed to the idea of a national government. He implored those advocating a national government "not to undermine the confidence of the people in their duly and freely elected rulers."

Minor Takes Browder's Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Facing a four-year prison term next month for passport forgery, Earl Browder, head of the American Communist Party, today had given over his leadership post to Robert Minor, a Texan, who helped found the Communist movement in this country 22 years ago.

The shift of leaders was announced at party mass meetings here last night, when Mr. Minor, as acting secretary, received the pledges of co-operation by members, who applauded Mr. Browder's reference to his conviction and its affirmation by the Supreme Court as "technical legal sophistry dug out by the Roosevelt Administration."

The protest took the form of a resolution at a crowded rally at Mecca Temple which charged that the Supreme Court decision rejecting the Browder appeal against imprisonment was a "part and parcel of the war conspiracy of the Roosevelt Administration in collaboration with the Wendell Willkie Republicans and their Wall Street masters against the American people."

Mr. Minor, Mr. Browder and William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party in this country, have been its governing triumvirate since its inception out of the Socialist insurgency in 1919. His first national prominence as a radical figure had come that year for propaganda activities at Coblentz, Germany, which brought his arrest by United States Occupation authorities.

Born of a well-to-do San Antonio, Texas, family, Mr. Minor began his career as a newspaper cartoonist and won distinction in this field on leading American dailies prior to the World War, which took him to Europe as a war correspondent. Interest in labor unionization problems introduced him to the radical press and, with the advent of Bolshevist regime in Russia, the Communist movement became his leading activity.

The years since have taken him many times to Moscow, and he is highplaced in inner party affairs. Regularly appearing on the Communist ticket in New York, he has run for New York City Mayor, Governor, and the United States Senate.

In the Spanish civil war, he was war correspondent for the Daily Worker, American Communist newspaper, of which he was for several years editor.

Other speakers at the "free Browder" rallies to announce the succession of the veteran Communist were Mr. Foster, James Ford, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Israel Amter.

Two Americans In Plane Rescue

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 25 (AP)—Fifteen persons forced down in a flight across the Andes rested here yesterday after their rescue from the Sechura Desert, where three of them walked 50 miles in two days and three nights in an effort to find help.

The three were John Lear, formerly of Mechanicsburg, Pa., on a writing tour of South America for the special news service of the Associated Press; Hugh E. Wells of Shrewsbury, Mass., pilot and owner of the Condor Airliner which became stranded in the desert last week, and Hermann Baumann, a Peruvian engineer.

The plane ran out of fuel after bucking a storm on a flight from Iquitos, in the Amazon jungle, toward Lima.

The other occupants of the plane were located by rescue fliers and flew to safety when their airliner was refueled.

Women's Clubs to Register Members For Usefulness in Defense Tasks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—In the first gathering of its kind in women's club history, leaders of four national service clubs met here over the week end to organize their membership for national defense.

Present were the top officials of Altrusa, Quota, Soroptimist and Zonta, Nationwide organizations of business and professional women with more than 700 local chapters from coast to coast. A fifth group, the Pilot Clubs, are also expected to co-operate, although its president was not able to get to the meeting.

Out of the joint consultation came a plan to register the skills of the 20,000 members of the clubs, to promote wider defense training opportunities for women, to sponsor local community activities stimulating loyalty to country, to help train youth for effective citizenship and to co-operate in the consumer protection program of the National Defense Commission.

Attending the meeting were the presidents of the four organizations: Mrs. Dessalee Ryan Dudley, of Battle Creek, Mich., of Altrusa; Mrs. Clara Mason of Fargo, N. D., of Quota; Mrs. Jean Bennett, of Washington, Soroptimist; and Mrs. May M. McElroy, of Washington, of Zonta.

Job Bias Charged On Foreign Names

NEW YORK (AP)—Curt Swinburne, Secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, declared Feb. 22 that the "extent and intensity" of discrimination against workers of foreign birth was "much greater and more dangerous than reports in the past would lead one to believe."

In a preliminary report on a survey made of industrial centers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana, Mr. Swinburne asserted that "the existing discrimination affects directly not only the non-citizens, but even those native-born Americans who have 'foreign sounding names.'"

Mr. Swinburne explained that he had made the tour to prepare a report for the Fifth National Conference of the committee at Atlantic City, N. J., March 29-30.

Court Rules Out Racial Distinction In School Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25—Federal District Judge A. D. Barksdale, sitting at Norfolk for Judge Luther B. Way, recently handed down a final judgment in the case of Melvin O. Alston, Negro teacher, and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, against the Norfolk School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of the city's public schools, which made it mandatory for the salaries of white and negro teachers and principals to be equalized. It also enjoined Norfolk school officials from future discriminations in the salary schedules solely on account of race or color.

Judge Barksdale, whose jurisdiction is in the Western District of Virginia, was designated by Judge J. J. Parker, of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District, to sit in the case after Judge Way disqualified himself. Judge Way last summer ruled against the negro teachers, but was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The judgment brings to an end the long legal wrangle over equalization of salaries, and also adjusts the method of bringing about the equalization so that there will not be too great a burden on the city's financial budget, by providing that its operative effect be postponed until Jan. 1, 1943.

Inside the War

Read what 5 recently returned correspondents write in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSEPH C. HARSCH — Monitor Correspondent Just Out of BERLIN

SAVILLE R. DAVIS — On-the-Spot Observer of Fascist Home Affairs in ROME

RANDALL GOULD — Fresh From Front-Row Seat in Asiatic Events in TOKYO

EDMUND STEVENS — Back From the Greek Front Via the BALKANS and AFRICA

MALLORY BROWNE — Chief of the London Bureau, returned to his post after a brief U. S. vacation, gives a fresh view from LONDON

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'Oh, Sugar!'

NEWS ITEM- SCOTT FIELD, ILL. — MESS SERGEANT HAS DIET FOR HUNGRY SOLDIERS — MORE SWEETS - LESS MEATS, AND SOLDIERS GO FOR IT IN A BIG WAY.

I DON'T EAT MEAT, SERG - COULD I EXCHANGE THIS LAMB CHOP FOR A SWEET?
WHAT'LL YOU HAVE, DRAFTIE — CHOCOLATE BARS, CARAMELS OR SUGAR KISSES?
PSST! - THE CHEF'S MAKING FUDGE
OH, GOODIE!
A SWELL CHEF! NO AFTER-DINNER MINTS!
CAN YOU COOK?
NO, BUT I CAN MAKE LOVELY BUTTERSCOTCH DROPS
JOIN UP NOW — THE ARMY NEEDS MORE COOKS
C.F. VAN ELM

By a Staff Artist

Washington·Sideglances

A laugh is a laugh in any language—or is it?—Frequently heard phrase, 'I knew him when . . .'—If at first you don't hear—have it repeated—All for sweet publicity's sake.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In any language: Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador, at his first Embassy press conference, understood questions reporters put to him in English, but replied in Japanese.

At one point when a particularly blunt question about U. S.-Japanese relations was fired at him, the Ambassador threw back his head and laughed.

"The Ambassador laughs," explained the translator at his side.

Paths that crossed: Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, started their newspaper careers on the same Grand Rapids, Mich. paper.

Howard R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, taught Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, natural science in a high school at Delphi, Ind.

Senators Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio and Ralph O. Brewster, (R) of Maine, were roommates at Bowdoin College and so were their sons.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles was present at the wedding of President and Mrs. Roosevelt in 1905.

Minor Filibuster: Senate isolationists were caught unaware one day last week when Senator Robert R. Reynolds' speech against the lend-lease bill failed to consume the full time allotted and Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley, proposed that the Senate start to vote on amendments to the bill.

Arch isolationist Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California, advanced to the Vice President's desk, complaining that he had not heard or understood a newspaper excerpt sent to the desk by Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington. "I wonder," he inquired, "whether the clerk would mind reading it again."

Altogether the reading of the clipping and the ensuing debate consumed 36 minutes — time aplenty for the isolationists to get their cohorts ready to proceed with the verbal onslaught.

Anna and Lana: Remember "Cinderella" Anna Skeplovich, the West Virginia miner's daughter who "crashed" the President's birthday ball last month under the mistaken impression that she had a personal invitation from the President?

For days newsmen snooped around to try to find out whether her appearance was the "real thing" or just a publicity stunt, but they couldn't get a lead—not, that is, until Mrs. Roosevelt undertook to smooth over the effects of a news story that Lana Turner, glamorous young hollywood star had given Anna an unfriendly "poke in the ribs" during the picture taking around the President's birthday cake.

Mrs. Roosevelt finally gave up in her oil-poring effort, confessing that she had discovered, in the light of new information, that it didn't make much difference anyway, since Anna's visit had apparently had just as much of a publicity motive as had Miss Turner's. Who found and promoted Anna, she would not divulge.

Nobody Listens to Mere Spies Any More

Espionage isn't what it used to be. The changing character of this war-time "profession" is discussed by an Associated Press war correspondent, in the first of two articles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The discouraging thing about being a spy is that nobody listens to spies any more.

At least that's what the spies say. They also say that its extremely unpleasant work and easy to get and you can have it.

In Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe I have met quite a few spies socially. Some have been introduced as spies, which may have meant that they were not spies at all or that they really were spies and were just trying to disarm me. I wouldn't know.

Conservative estimates by military attachés and other individuals whose activities throw them into contact with spies place the number of spies in Europe at something around 120,000. That includes spies in the business for pay, patroitism and play whose nuggets of knowledge are sometimes worth a hearing.

General 'Coverage' Preferred

Officials of several Embassies and Legations say modern intelligence services have sacrificed detail for general coverage and have cut salaries for fairly good agents in order to get large numbers of just average agents. They say intelligence services now have only a few agents whose word they count on as sufficient in itself, but many paid agents whose information is pooled to be checked and double-checked.

Britain, in the opinion of most espionage experts including some Axis representatives I have met, has an enormous advantage in the war of military and economic intelligence on the Continent—but it's an advantage gained mainly by defeat and by Axis conquest.

The story goes, and I have never heard it denied, that the British Secret Service and Military Intelligence Divisions prepared for the invasion of the Low Countries and the French defeat, even though few of them dreamed it would come to pass, by scattering civilian agents throughout these territories.

I met just one agent who had been placed in preparation for the invasion. He was and is still in a great city now under German rule. He was a national of the invaded country and had no association with English firms or English people prior to or during the war. Now he takes great risks to keep London don informed of Nazi military preparations.

"Flying Spies"

When the war began, there were many reports of "observation flights" by planes over parts of enemy countries which seemed to hold little or nothing of military interest to the air observer.

It is known now that many of those flights by planes of all belligerents concerned "flying spies"—perhaps the riskiest game in the spy business.

An American, Kentucky-born Bert Hall, first showed the world how that could be done in 1912 when he landed a frightened Bulgar secret agent behind the Turkish lines.

Later in the 1914-18 war, Mr. Hall and many another flier for both the Allies and the Central Powers carried out such "special missions" across all fronts.

Needless to say, such missions are dangerous both for pilot and passenger, but the pilots' military uniforms are at least a guarantee against execution if they're caught aground.

Now, as in the last war, the pilot makes a deadstick landing at night in a deserted meadow far behind the enemy lines, waits for a dangerous hour or so give his passenger time to make a getaway, then roars off again across the same meadow.

Nazi Ring Smashed

German spies, some of whom used parachutes despite the danger of night landings, were particularly fond of landing in French Burgundy or the western slopes of the French Jura just west of the Swiss frontier.

Last April three German noncoms were forced down by engine trouble after their spy had bailed out of the bomber at dawn near Dijon, France. The trio burned their plane and escaped before the blaze drew troops in the neighborhood. All three managed to reach the Swiss frontier, but their passenger was located by French agents.

The French counter-espionage agents, following the usual procedure, let the newcomer lead them to his comrades and employees for three weeks before they finally swooped down on the whole ring. Three were executed, but three others were in prison awaiting trial when the German victory liberated them.

Handling Seeds a Garden Art

Copemish, Mich.

If one wants to secure best results, it is necessary to start with seeds of high quality and to treat them rightly. It is possible, of course, to start with the very best seeds obtainable and harvest no crop at all or at least a very mediocre one. With the near approach of another planting season, therefore, it may be profitable to consider briefly some of the methods used by experienced gardeners in handling and planting seeds.

It is not only a matter of economy to save some seeds from year to year; it is often the only means of insuring a continuance in one's garden of that particular strain. It is, therefore, necessary to use care in storing one's seed stocks and especially so in those cases, such as parsley and parsnips among vegetables and delphinium, hardy aster and verbena among ornamental plants, in which viability is of short duration. Several factors contribute to the shortening of the viable period of seeds, not the least of them being excessive heat. It is, for that reason, usually best to store seeds in airtight containers in a cool place, as in glass cans or vials.

Starting with good seeds does not, however, assure success unless planting and care during early stages of growth conform to the plant's needs. It is necessary, therefore, to know some of the seed's characters before the correct planting method can be known. Thus, kinds with hard seed-coats, like lupines and morning glories, should be soaked in water for several hours or have a small part of their coat removed before they are planted. Others, like windflowers, trollius, iris, and violets, with what horticulturists call a long after-ripening period, should be sown sufficiently early to get a month or two of freezing weather before germination can take place. In the latter case, storing in a refrigerator for a month or more before sowing often breaks the period of dormancy. It is usually better, though, to sow seeds of that class in an outdoor frame in autumn or in flats during the winter, which are put in the open to get the benefit of frost action.

Size, Shape Important

The size and shape of a seed often has some influence on the proper method of planting. For example, the long seeds of some hardy geraniums are best planted in an upright position. The same holds true with windflower seeds that have plumy awns, such as are found in Anemone pulsatilla or pasque flower. Although these ideas are classed with old wives' tales by some gardeners, a trial is likely to convince the open-minded that there is some basis of fact. All are agreed, though, that tiny seeds, like some of the bellflowers and saxifrages, need special handling.

One reason for frequent failure with these tiny ones is that their small size makes it difficult to sow them evenly and thinly. To solve that problem, some gardeners dust tiny seeds with talcum powder before planting so they can be better seen on the dark surface of the soil. Perhaps a better way is to use a jeweler's eye-lens, which, while magnifying the size of seeds to the point that permits even distribution, allows the operator to use both hands. Tiny seeds, like the ones mentioned, should not be covered at all; rather, they should be planted on the surface and merely pressed into the soil.

A method of planting favored by many experienced gardeners may be described as follows: Choose a porous pot, in which put an inch or more of drainage material; fill the container to within an inch of the top with good potting soil and on top of that put a layer of some mixture which has been run through a sieve to make it fine. After sowing, cover the pots with a pane of glass and cover with paper to exclude light. Always water these pots from the bottom, by standing them in water until moisture reaches the surface. It goes without saying that the soil should never be allowed to get completely dry.

Examine Daily

All pots and flats of seeds should be examined daily after the first few days, so they may be moved to light quarters as soon as germination commences. This varies, of course, with different seeds, running all the way from the four or five days in the case of marigolds to the month or more of windflowers (anemone).

Although all plants that a gardener is likely to handle want light, not all want direct sunshine during their early stages of growth. We find, then, that while indestructible annuals, like marigolds, zinnias, and calendulas, require no coddling in the matter of sunshine, small delicate things have to be gradually inured to full sun. With the foregoing thoughts in mind and the common sense which is a part of every good gardener, your 1941 seed sowing should bring rich rewards.—C. W. Wood.

A Tuesday Feature

Russians and Swiss Sign Trade Treaty

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (AP)—Soviet Russia signed a trade agreement with Switzerland yesterday. Details were not made public immediately, but it was understood that Switzerland offered industrial products in exchange for raw materials.

A Swiss delegation which has conducted negotiations in Moscow for several weeks left for home last night via Berlin.

20,000 Dutch Vaults Found Under Streets of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — Rome with its Catacombs and Paris with its sewers have nothing on New York with its underground vaults. Manhattan property owners have been digging them out under public sidewalks and streets since the days of the Hollanders. A Work Projects Administration survey, conducted under the sponsorship of Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President, has already mapped more than 20,000 such vaults in 1,300 of Manhattan's 2,250 city blocks.

The survey reveals that some vaults had been sealed off and forgotten for generations. They abut theaters, night clubs, restaurants, banks, hotels, department stores and residences, and those in use today give storage space to everything from ice machines to boilers, and from coal to packing boxes.

Vaults are relatively scarce in other cities, the survey declares. London once had them, but filled them in, and now probably regrets the action when it becomes necessary to dig trenches in public parks to provide air raid shelters.

The WPA survey was begun in 1933 chiefly as an inventory of unlicensed space underground to give the city additional revenues. The average depth of vault floors is nine feet below street level, although a few are as much as 60 feet down.

Vaults have been surveyed and mapped in much of the area south of Canal Street and throughout most of the area bounded by Fourteenth and 125th Streets between Third Avenue and the Hudson River. Unexplored portions of the mid-town area will be surveyed by a new project to be started soon.

James T. Maloney, engineer in charge of the Permit Division, Department of Public Works, estimated that since the WPA began searching out and mapping vaults, he has sent out bills for $450,000 to property owners for unlicensed excavations under the city's sidewalks and streets. Of this amount, about $150,000 has been paid, another $150,000 is in process of collection and the vault space represented by the remaining $150,000 has been filled in. Bills totaling $200,000 will be out this year.

The Maps show the older mercantile sections of Lower Manhattan to be especially dotted with vaults, some of which are continuous for many city blocks. Forgotten vaults were traced by following pipes through cellar walls, by reading old maps, and by browsing through old city records.

Himmler Seeks Big Families

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (AP)—A German "victory of weapons" must be followed by "a victory of children," says a new magazine which has appeared under the patronage of Heinrich Himmler, chief of all German police organizations.

The magazine, Victory of Arms —Victory of Children, declared that the new German family for which National Socialism is preparing a new era should have from four to six children.

Germany, it said, needs an ever increasing number of babies to meet the needs for hands to perform the tasks "which time and destiny are thrusting at the Reich."

In a foreword addressed to the Blackshirt Elite Guard and the police, Herr Himmler said, "Two weapons are available to every people fighting for its existence: its power to defend itself and its natural fertility."

"Don't forget," he wrote, "that the strength of arms alone cannot assure a people existence into the distant future, but that an inexhaustible fountain of fertility is also necessary. Read this magazine which I give you and conduct yourself so that the victory of German arms may be followed by a victory of German children."

The magazine opened a campaign to preserve and increase "Germanic Nordic blood" to which, it was insisted, the future belongs.

Many photographs were presented of the Nordic idea of what the new German era mother should look like. There were also pictures of "undesirable" types with the explanation that both may guide a young man in the selection of a wife and that he should do it right away.

The charms of German women are natural, the magazine said, and don't have to be enhanced by "the idiocies of fashion."

To preserve the purity of the race the Nuremberg Laws (which include prohibitions against Jewish and non-Jewish marriages) are to be preserved, while the best eugenic practices will eliminate "silly anti-social elements."

"We want not only to be grandchildren of a great people, but ancestors of generations which will carry on to eternity the stream of German life," the publication declared.

Italy Expects U-Boat Aid

ROME, Feb. 25 (AP)—Axis circles in Rome interpreted Adolf Hitler's speech as indicating increased German military aid for Italy on land and sea as well as in the air for a spring offensive in the Mediterranean.

These quarters called attention to the "parallels" between the Führer's address and that of Premier Mussolini on Feb. 23, indicating that both intended to pave the way for a new policy of a common strategy on the same fronts instead of co-ordinated action on separate fronts as previously followed.

Axis quarters laid emphasis on Herr Hitler's declaration that in the spring Germany would carry U-boat warfare wherever British shipping is active. Since British convoys move through the Mediterranean, this was interpreted to mean the German undersea arm would reinforce Italy's submarine fleet, which numbered 120 vessels before the war.

A new sea policy was believed by foreign circles to have been determined at last week's conference between the German and Italian naval chiefs, Admirals Erich Raeder and Arturo Riccardi.

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, in an editorial published as the German Führer was speaking, predicted that the war was approaching "a better and perhaps decisive phase both in spirit and offensive equipment."

Italians accepted this as assurance that a speedy end to the struggle both in the Mediterranean and northern sectors was in sight.

An official statement by the Italian news agency, Stefani, said Herr Hitler's speech presaged not only military and political victory but also another "more remote (victory) of a social and ethical kind designed to renew and transform things wherever necessary and destroy all injustices and exploitation."

The statement said both Il Duce and Herr Hitler have hailed the spring as the season for "inauguration of war operations which in the military field will give a new and striking demonstration of the rights which the Axis people have acquired."

Pièce de Résistance Restricted in British Food Ministry Order

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—A food order issued today makes it illegal "to obtain at a meal" more than one course of fish, meat, poultry, game, eggs, or cheese.

The order becomes effective March 10 and applies to all restaurants and catering establishments.

It prohibits the serving of both poultry and meat, or poultry and bacon, but permits one egg and bacon at a meal.

The restaurant proprietor and the customer are liable to imprisonment and fines for violation of the new order.

Restaurants up to now supposedly "co-operated" with the Food Ministry by limiting meals.

Mobile 'Y' Considered As Site of Air Corps Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The Y. M. C. A. located in downtown Mobile is being considered as the site of a recreation club for Army Air corps troops being planned by city welfare workers and officials of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce with the co-operation of Eugene B. Bowman, National Youth Administration Director for this section, and the approval of the War Department.

The Air Corps troops stationed at Mobile's new Army air depot, Brookley Field, will have the privilege of entertaining their friends there and enjoying the facilities provided by a Y. M. C. A.

Teamsters' Union Elects —May Move Quarters

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25 (AP)—John M. Gillespie, assistant to President Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for 25 years, was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the union at a meeting of the International Executive Board, Mr. Tobin announced.

Mr. Tobin also announced the Executive Board considered removal of union headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington and instructed him to investigate building conditions there.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1941

Processing Raw Material, They Call Training Their Youth

Milwaukee Vocational School, Now on 24-Hour Basis, Turns Out Workers Trained for Actual Jobs

By Roberta Seiferth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

"We take the student where he is, and at that point begin our work with him." When William F. Rasche, director of the Milwaukee Vocational School, said this, he summed up an important educational policy of this great American job-training institution, where any day you may find timid youth and hesitating but hopeful-looking older workers coming for information and enrollment.

Responding to America's defense needs, the Milwaukee Vocational School is now running on a 24-hour-a-day basis, with a total enrollment of 21,000 pupils. It is said to be the world's largest vocational school housed under one roof, a six-story structure occupying an entire city block.

"We help people as they are and where they are, to get as far as they can in the time they give us to work with them," Mr. Rasche explained.

In Close Touch With Industry

"We are concerned with the pupil's interests plus abilities plus opportunities. This school is in constant close touch with the community. We know the needs and we supply them.

"I think I might describe it as like a wartime training camp, with demands coming in and recruits going out, a vast ebbing and flowing process, that functions as smoothly as the tides in the ocean." He made the rolling motion with his hand, looking into space and nodding his head while all about him the machinery of the school moved quietly and efficiently along.

"Any community has a youth problem," Mr. Rasche said, following up this train of thought. "That problem as we see it here is to coordinate the schools, the employment agencies, employers, youth, and youth agencies within the community, so that the resources of all may be utilized with the utmost benefit and the least waste, thus profiting the community and best serving it. Unless you play as a team, someone is sure to lose out."

The Milwaukee Vocational School prides itself on the educational ideas of its Director Emeritus, Robert L. Cooley.

"We are far less teaching subjects and trades than building young men and young women who can go out into the world and see it as more than a world of routine. Hence our emphasis on the cultural and ethical values," Mr. Cooley once said

"We must realize that the producer and the consumer and the citizen are not separate beings, but part of the same thing, like the strands of a rope. Through every bit of it must run a single line of character, like the blue line in every foot of the British Navy's hawser."

Two Aspects Of Living

Mr. Cooley would combine two aspects of living. "We must help our young people to participate in the culture of the world, and we must make a curriculum from their needs," he put it.

"Our schools must change people ethically and esthetically. They must be led to see beauty, not only in music and art, but in social relations as well."

Mr. Cooley believes that a test of education lies in the effective use of good judgment. A byword at the school is his "Every chance for a fight is a chance for harmony."

"Our youth," he once wrote, "is a raw material out of which producers and consumers are made. They constitute a great promise and a great threat. We must be in the business of processing that raw material."

"Business," he said at another time, "comes only from a standard of living. There is absolutely no other source. This is why the church and the school have done more than any other institutions to promote business. The higher the standards are, the better business will be."

The Student And His Job

With the cry of disappointed youth and parents still assailing educators, that education in the past has not fitted students to take their places in the world, the work done by the Milwaukee Vocational School's Placement Department should be of especial interest. Places of employment are visited to learn about working conditions, employers' requirements, wages, and chances for advancement. Nor is this the end. After a student gets a job, the school keeps in touch, through a periodic follow-up.

Yes, this is a classroom! These boys at work in the foundry of the Milwaukee Vocational School are learning to take their places in the New America, where boys and girls are becoming aware that white-collar jobs are not the only kind and often not the desirable kind for them. In addition to training in skilled labor, these young fellows are free to elect courses in so-called cultural fields.

A student in a night defense course at the Milwaukee Vocational School learns welding. Industry needs him urgently. The school is now operating on a 24-hour basis.

Through the Editor's Window

Ability and Responsibility

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She never happened to come this way. Even her name was not told me. But the thing she has done will not be forgotten.

She will soon graduate from college—magna cum laude and all that, for she is, it seems, unusually brilliant. She has always easily outstripped the others in her class; and the scholarship award that has made these college years possible has, everyone feels, been abundantly justified. In fact, a graduate fellowship now awaits her. Furthermore, those who know her seem as glad about it as if the good fortune had befallen them personally.

But the thing she has done reaches back into her high school days. Latin, algebra, geometry, French—it was all easy for her. She could have flipped through her classes and had plenty of time for the movies, afternoon jaunts, anything that took her fancy.

What she was doing with her afternoons after school—and sometimes hours and hours of her week ends and holidays—was unknown to her family until her last year in high school.

"Come home early today," her young aunt had said, "some friends will be here I want you to see."

Her face clouded. "Oh, I'm so sorry," she replied, with genuine regret. "I promised to tutor Helen after school and I can't disappoint her."

That was the first hint—in her senior year! For four years she had been tutoring all the slow ones. Teaching them without cost. Helping the class raise its standard. Enriching their whole high school experience.

"It seemed only fair, when it was all so easy for me," she said simply, when people found out and marveled.

She and her class were graduating—several of them with honors. But to her was given the highest honor of all—not because of high scholarship, although she had that—but because "all through her high school years," said the principal to the graduation day guests, "she has freely and generously given her afternoons to tutoring the boys and girls who found their school work difficult."

We talk about pupils with "high I Q's," pupils perhaps in the "genius class." We make special sections for them, even special schools, and confer with one another and with their parents about meeting the needs of their brilliant mental abilities—much concerned over what we can do for them.

Here is a girl who, beyond the very real interest shown in her by all her teachers, was in no special class. Was she "bored," as all brilliant youngsters kept in average groups are supposed to be? Was she loafing along, acquiring bad habits, with too easy a job on her hands?

Her answer was unmistakable. Quickness, an ease in mastering her academic work—the privilege of exceptional mental endowment if you will—carry with it, to her, a definite responsibility toward others not so endowed. Where she learned this fundamental ideal of democracy was not mentioned. We should say that so fine a sense of sharing must have come from the home—and some strong true influence for high thinking within it.

Do we parents and teachers stress sufficiently with children the fact that special abilities carry with them the obligation to shoulder special responsibilities?

Are our more brilliant young people made to realize that they owe greater service because along some lines they are greatly endowed? If this were more surely emphasized, would we not have less of the sterile intellectualism than we do, less of the selfish forms of intellectual ambition? There are ways to share one's endowments other than teaching; but sharing is the democratic way. The form it shall take in any one case is for the specially gifted individual to discover for himself.

A Tuesday Column

High School Young People's Clubs Active In Exposing the Folly of Alcohol

Allied Youth Groups in Many States—Jolly Youngsters They Are—Gather Data On the Ill Effects of Drink, to Convince Their Schoolmates

By Bert H. Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the senior high school of Westfield, N. Y., one of the largest school clubs specializes in a voluntary program of alcohol education and alcohol-free recreation. This is a Post, or local chapter, of the national Allied Youth movement, whose progressive approach to the youth phases of the alcohol problem continues to win and hold the approval of school administrators and young people alike.

The Westfield Post now enrolls more than one-third of the student body. D. W. Kofoed, faculty member sponsoring the Post, believes the Allied Youth program now definitely influences all the students of this school. For the discoveries the Post makes about alcohol's effects in modern life are carried outside the meetings. Also, the wholesome parties and games of the Post program, it is said, distinctly influence the fun program of an entire high school group.

Bedford High School Post, No. 121, of Allied Youth had 31 members at the end of its first winter's program. In recent months the enrollment passed 206, making the Allied Youth Post one of the largest organizations in Bedford, Ind., High School. Timely topics, like the influence of intoxicants in the defense program, help the Bedford students to keep as nearly up to date on the alcohol problem as on other phases of current affairs. The school's Chemistry Club has worked in close co-operation with Allied Youth in arranging demonstrations to show the nature of the alcoholic beverages and their effect on living objects.

Californians Visit Night Court

Miss Ada Belle Clark of the faculty of Van Nuys High School, Los Angeles, Calif., High School District says: "Our Allied Youth Post satisfies a need that is felt by our Senior High students. Not only do many students show this by their consistent participation in the Post program, but we had more than 100 applications for membership within the first two months of last term."

Here the large and representative Post meets twice a month. Miss Clark mentions that its educational meetings are even more largely attended than the successful and varied recreation events. A visit to night court was an impressive and long remembered demonstration of the social cost of alcohol day after day in typical American communities.

Omaha, Neb., Technical High School has its own "quiz kids," who represent the Allied Youth Post in various meetings in school and community. The ten students in this group devoted weeks of study to alcohol facts, and they are seldom stumped by any question about the intoxicants and their influence on modern life. Miss Fannie Hays is the sponsor.

At St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Post 133 bought books on alcohol for the school library, holds regular discussion meetings and presents lectures, and distributes Allied Youth printed matter among local and rural grade schools. D. S. Redington is sponsor.

Social Program

Allied Youth on ice has been a feature of the social program of one California community. One hundred and fifty young people attended Allied Youth's gala ice-skating party in South Pasadena. In the social program of the South Pasadena-San Marino High School, there is provision each year for eight dances for students. Allied Youth has full charge of one of the eight, and the Post is also responsible for a school assembly program each year.

A committee of this Post keeps alcohol education alive on the bulletin boards of South Pasadena-San Marino School. Annually the organization conducts educational tours to juvenile court, the city jail, the general hospital, and other institutions, both to observe the trend of alcoholic affairs and to confer with the men and women at work in these institutions on their viewpoint on the question, "Shall youth drink?"

Mrs. Helen D. Orsborn is the capable and popular sponsor. South Pasadena now has an alumni Post of Allied Youth, too.

So goes and grows the roll call of Allied Youth Posts and their progress, whose reports from all parts of the nation showed that the first semester of the current school year was especially fruitful in alcohol education results.

In the same period, the national Allied Youth headquarters, in the National Education Association Building, Washington, D. C., gladly announced that a strong and active board of trustees had been augmented by the election of President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, Dr. Spencer Miller, Jr., director of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and Dr. Carroll R. Reed, President of the American Association of School Administrators. President Homer P. Rainey of the University of Texas has been re-elected chairman of the board of trustees. W. Roy Breg is executive secretary.

The movement's monthly magazine, "The Allied Youth," has lately published helpful material on the defense program, better movies, and alcohol-free athletics.

Courtesy Allied Youth, Inc.

Officers of the Allied Youth Post of Bedford, Indiana, consult books, the monthly magazine of the Allied Youth movement, and their own observations of alcohol's influence in the community, when planning monthly meetings of this school club.

Pointers for Piano Players

15—Have You a Hard Touch?

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People who have been told, or who personally think they have a "hard touch," and who naturally wish to make it more beautiful, have been sending in requests for some help in this direction.

Do you think of your finger as a hammer? or as support. Probably the most helpful answer for those who are troubled about a "hard touch" will be found in the above direct question: What is your personal answer to this query?

There are some who will say they have never thought much about it, that they just go on playing the piece anyhow. Others will say that they have always been told one should never think about one's finger, that becoming "finger-conscious" spoils the playing, and is a very bad habit indeed, and that "the music itself" is the thing to think about and that alone.

It is perfectly true that the music itself is the prime objective; but we must bear in mind that our fingers are the tools which are the means to that prime objective, therefore said tools must be kept in good condition. We must know how to use them—and we must know ahead just what kind of stroke our thought is going to direct them to make, in order to produce the kind of music tone the music we are playing needs.

One does not use the same kind of finger stroke for a Schubert Serenade that one uses for those lightsome ballet dances of Chaminade; and some of the short lovely things of Debussy need a very different finger usage to that employed for a Bach, or a Beethoven.

So, while one does not want to become so "finger-conscious" as to think of nothing else (that would really be an obsession), we most decidedly need to have a generous supply of finger **awareness.** Touch and Tone are an absorbingly interesting part of piano playing. Some people naturally have a beautiful touch, and some have that endowment impaired by a false approach. Fortunately, it is possible to REpair as well as to IMpair!

Again,-we have to realize that other portions of our anatomy to which fingers are attached have a share! The shoulder, forearm, wrist, and so forth have something to say, and much to do with the repair of a hard, unresponsive piano touch, not to mention attitudes of mind which result in tense muscles and nervous reactions.

The Hammer-clavier and today's intriguing pianoforte: Some of our readers will doubtless remember the time when the Herr Professor insisted on an abnormally high finger action, not only that but insisted and had it followed by having his pianists quite forcefully hit the piano keys.

In Germany, our piano was even called at one time the Hammer-clavier. This, of course, was for the technique development, and it did a very thorough job in the way of strength and independence of power and great fleetness of finger. The hard touch, or at any rate not a sympatica touch was an inevitable consequence.

If those who were started that way, will, after the lapse of years now consider our present-day piano approach, and think of the time-bed (I use "bed" advisedly in place of board) as a SUPPORT for the natural weight of the arm, a far more beautiful touch and a mellower tone will be the response from the piano. Try it out and listen for yourselves.

In fairness one should point out that a vastly improved pianoforte today has replaced the old type, even of those of 20-25 years back—particularly in the piano-action inventions—bringing us more resilience and responsiveness to every type of touch.

Next Tuesday: Your Listening Ear

The Correct Preposition

Help Yourself to Easy English—40

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WAIT FOR instead of WAIT ON.

Notice the difference a preposition makes in the meaning here: John will wait *for* us. John will wait *on* us.

In the first sentence we say that John will await our arrival; in the second, we say that John will serve us.

Let us realize how a small word like *for* or *on* changes the meaning of the sentence.

Caution: Let us say *wait for* (not *wait on*) when we mean awaiting someone.

SPEAK WITH instead of SPEAK TO.

Notice the difference a preposition makes in the meaning here: May I speak *with* Jane? May I speak *to* Jane?

In the first sentence we say that *both* Jane and I are to speak; in the second, that *I only* shall speak. Caution: Let us say *speak with* when we mean someone else may speak also; rarely do we mean *speak to.*

Exercise

Underscore the correct word,

1. May I speak (with, to) May concerning the picnic?
2. I waited (on, for) an omnibus after school.
3. May I speak (with, to) you, Miss Brown, about my lesson?
4. May I wait (on, for) you after school?
5. Will you speak (with, to) Joe in regard to our plan?

Answers

Exercise: 1—with (someone else will speak); 2—for (await the omnibus); 3—with (someone else will speak); 4—for (await you); 5—with (someone else will speak).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Oxford Uses Its Ancient Right 'Jus Docendi Ubique'

Serves Up Examinations Complete With Bow Ties at Swarthmore; Confers Degrees in Indian Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Eng.

The ancient University of Oxford claims that from time immemorial it possessed the "jus docendi ubique," or right of teaching everywhere. It has long exercised this right through University Extension Courses conducted by its dons throughout the country, and by the examination of secondary schools all over the Empire. But all courses leading to a degree and the conferment of degrees, have been confined to the city of Oxford. All undergraduates must reside for the equivalent of three University years within two and a half miles of Carfax, the medieval belfry tower at the center of the city from which, in earlier days, students were warned of imminent danger from the town mob. Even for research work residence is essential, and degrees of all kinds can only be conferred and the examinations for them taken at Oxford.

Concession to Wartime

As a concession to wartime difficulties, Oxford has relaxed the strict requirements of residence, permitting the taking of a degree after three terms or five terms' residence, according to conditions, by those engaged in national service. Earlier, the University permitted those American students who were compelled by war developments to miss their final examinations, through having to catch the "last boat" back to the United States, to sit for these at Swarthmore College. Dr. Frank Aydelotte, then President of Swarthmore, who is American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, conducted the examination exactly as if it had been in Oxford, with full Oxford academic dress, including black coat and white bow tie, and supervision by Proctors.

He also had micro films made of all scripts, as the students' answers are called, in case the originals were lost in crossing the ocean. These films will eventually be deposited with the University as a permanent reminder of the event. The papers were marked in Oxford and the names of successful candidates published in special Supplementary Lists. The invigilators at Swarthmore magnanimously refused the proffered remuneration.

Degrees Conferred In India

On Aug. 7, 1940, another departure from precedent was made. Convocations of the University for the conferment of degrees have always been held in Oxford, but on that date convocation met in an Indian village, Santineketan, for the purpose of conferring the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters on Sir Rabindranath Tagore, noted Indian poet. The delegates appointed by the Chancellor of the University, Lord Halifax, were Sir M. L. Gwyer, B. C. L., M. A., Hon. D. C. L. student of Christ Church, and Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M. A. Fellow of All Souls; and a considerable body of noted scholars and alumni of the University gathered from all over India was present. Sir Maurice Gwyer conferred the degree, and the venerable poet thanked the University in Sanskrit "for its precious gift to him and the country."

G. F. Timpson

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—February 25, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Britain's Women Defend Her

Facing Bombs and Fire, They Serve Valiantly

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"I was terrified lest they should not let us go after all," said Auxiliary Firewoman, W. Eustace, "so I said to Penny, 'let's get into the van quickly and be off before they can change their minds.'"

Thus began the story of the first awards for gallantry given to women of London's Auxiliary Fire Service. The sequel to this impromptu beginning was a long one. It continued for 12 hours that night, and for many nights to follow, close to raging fires during the beginning of the "blitz" on London. The Germans came back again and again to bomb the blazing targets. And the two girls stood in the open with their canteen van, making hot drinks and sandwiches for the exhausted firemen who staggered back from the edge of the inferno. Splinters hit the roof of the van, but as "Penny" (Section Officer M. Pennington) puts it, "We were too busy to notice the blitz." She added that there had been bombs falling all around them; and she chuckled at the thought of having fooled Hitler.

Both girls got the O. B. E. And in their different ways these two are typical of the women who have come forward to help in the defense of England. "Penny" had been "too busy to notice the blitz." Ignoring it was just part of the canteen job. And in the morning she went back to work in her city office as calmly as if she had never heard a bomb. Auxiliary Eustace, however, had been more excited. She had been "terrified," not of the savage destruction, but lest she should not be allowed to go out and take her part in fighting it.

In the women's services the cry is always, "Let us do more, let us take the full risk." As an officer of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force said of the members, "They are on their honor as women." They meet danger with the eagerness of young cadets going to their baptism of fire. They seem intent, by their bright gallantry, to remove from womanhood the old reproach of timidity.

Respond to Call

In this spirit, women are responding to the recent call for fire-watchers and fire-fighters. The members of the Women's Auxiliary Fire Service of London do not actually fight fires—although some women in provincial brigades do. In London they work the telephones and teleprinters in the watch-rooms, and drive canteens and staff cars.

The fire-watchers, however, are apart from the Fire Brigades. They are citizens organized to deal quickly with incendiary bombs, so that big fires will not have a chance to start. Their work entails standing on exposed roof-tops during the blitz and then tackling at close quarters an exploding fire bomb which is hurling out burning metal. Men can be conscripted for this work, but women come forward as volunteers. All business premises in London must be watched. And the girls who work in smart hairdressing establishments and drapery stores stand on guard, by turns, at night—equipped with stirrup pumps and firemen's axes. They get their training at the classes given by their borough councils. Here they learn to lie waiting, holding a pump nozzle, in the blazing straw of the smoke filled "fire hut."

The housewife, too, faithfully prepares her sand and her stirrup pump. It is a commonplace to hear a home woman telling the friend whom she has met out shopping how she put out "the incendiary on my place last night." In a typical London borough, 70 per cent of those attending the public fire-fighting demonstrations are women.

Thousands in Uniform

Many thousands of British women are now in uniform—serving with both the civil defense and the fighting services. Apart from the regular military nursing bodies, there are big women's auxiliary services of the army, navy, and air forces.

These service women do many kinds of non-combatant work, thus freeing men for active duties. They are cooks, orderlies, store-keepers, clerks, telephonists, and mechanical transport drivers. They are organized on Service lines and divided into ranks corresponding to those of the men. They have their own women officers whom they salute and address as "M'am." They agree to serve for the duration; but they do not take the oath as men do, and are not under martial law. They are known as the WRNS (Woman's Royal Naval Service), the ATS (Auxiliary Territorial Services, working with the army), and the WAAF (Woman's Auxiliary Air Force). The WRNS wear navy blue jackets and skirts, with ships' names on their hat bands, for ratings, and three cornered hats for officers. The ATS wear khaki tunic and skirt, with a military cap. And the uniform of the WAAF is air-force blue. The pay is slightly lower than that of the men, and starts at 1s. 8d. a day, with keep, for the lowest ranks. The women live a communal life in their own quarters and are taught drill for the sake of good discipline and smartness. All officers are promoted from the ranks.

The women's services are, as we have just said, only auxiliaries of the navy, army and air forces. But they have connected with them certain senior women medical officers who belong, in each instance, directly to the parent service. Such women as Lieut.-Colonel L. Fairfield, with the army, or Surgeon Lieutenant G. Newcastle, R. N. V. R., with the navy, have actual naval or military rank. They do not hold commissions, however, so cannot be described as naval or military officers. They act as advisers to the Service Departments on questions concerning the women's services.

Continually Advancing

The airwomen never fly. And the WRNS never go to sea—though they may be employed on board anchored ships. Otherwise the women work with the men and share a great deal of social life with them when off duty. Through their own officers they are under the naval, military, or air force officers commanding the men with whom they work. And the women are continually advancing to new jobs. In the WAAF they are on secret operational duties which may not be described. They are instrument mechanics and repair barrage messengers. WRNS officers have taken over some of the shore work formerly done by junior naval officers. ATS officers with a knowledge of German and Italian are on intelligence work in the Middle East. ATS, in the ranks, work as map-readers and range-finders with anti-aircraft gunners when the latter are at practice.

In all the services, the girls have had to stand up to bombing—and have won the admiration of the men. Six airwomen have been awarded Military Medals for their courage in aerodromes under enemy attack. One of them, Sergeant Joan Mortimer, was working at the time of the attack in an armory, surrounded by high explosives. Another WAAF, Corporal Mary Pearson, got the Empire Gallantry Medal for dragging a crashed pilot from his burning plane. Leading WRN, Nina Marsh, also received the Medal of the British Empire Order when, severely wounded herself, she continued until the end of the raid to look after other wounded. Another WRN—not considered good enough for a decoration—set off again with a necessary message after she had been dug out of debris, and did not collapse until after she had delivered it. There is an ATS telephonist who lost both her legs in a raid and is now demanding to be taken back into the service. Two women have recently been awarded the George Medal. One is Miss Gillian Kluane Tanner, an AFS, who for three hours, in intense bombing, and in an area where six serious fires were raging, drove a 30-cwt. lorry loaded with petrol from point to point replenishing supplies. The other is a Red Cross nurse, Miss Dorothy May White, who carried on when bombs were falling.

Motor Drivers

Outside of these paid services there are two voluntary organizations for women motor drivers—the FANYS and the M. T. C. S. Both wear khaki. The first—the Field Ambulance Nursing Yeomanry—is the oldest of the women's auxiliaries, having first appeared with horses in the South African war. It now supplies drivers to the ATS and also maintains an unpaid section. The Mechanical Transport Corps members are all voluntary, except when lent out on special paid jobs. They, and the voluntary FANYS, drive for the Home Guard, on civil defense work, for Government departments, and for the refugee foreign Governments now in England. They also help with evacuation from danger areas. Some of the M. T. C. drivers were with the French Army in France, and three were awarded the Croix de Guerre with palms for a daring escape after they had been captured by the Germans. About a hundred of them are now with the South African Forces in Kenya as ambulance drivers, and a small body has just gone to Greece. The ambulances for both these expeditions were gifts from America.

Civil Defense, besides calling on voluntary organizations, recruits in each district its own ambulance drivers, first aid workers, and wardens. Men and women ambulance drivers work in the same teams; and each station is commanded by a man or woman according to the predominant sex of the drivers. In a large station which was once the garage of the Savoy Hotel, and where men and girls now sleep on camp beds near their vehicles, a woman is in command. She is Miss Anne Hann, who was formerly an interior decorator. Women wardens are, like men, on duty in wardens' posts during raids.

The needs of Britain at war are endless. And so the Women's Voluntary Services, a body of largely part-time workers 800,000 strong, specializes in all the odd jobs. These women drove canteens as far as 60 miles, through the night, to feed Coventry. They do not disdain to collect old saucepans for aircraft or garbage for pig-food. They care for evacuées, and cooperate with local authorities and social workers in the general succor of civilians. They also extend their benevolence to the troops. They wear a gray-green uniform. Like the other Women's Services, the W. V. S. was organized, when war became imminent, by a small band of enthusiasts. All these services have now grown to a multitude of efficient women in uniform—women whose work is essential to the defense of Britain.

© Fox, London

Thousands of British women are now in uniform, serving with both the civil defense and the fighting services. "Let us do more, let us take the full risk," is the cry in all the women's services today, according to our writer in London. 1—Auxiliary Firewoman Winifred Eustace, O. B. E., is one who was awarded the Medal of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire, for gallantry in attending a canteen van and carrying on with coolness under heavy bombardment. 2—These three are members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, in their new uniforms. 3—Much of the fabric repair work on Britain's barrage balloons is done by WAAF girls. 4—Members of the Women's Royal Naval Service arrive on board a training ship. 5—The girls of the Auxiliary Territorial Services certainly know how to tackle an incendiary bomb. Here are some of them "in action." These women get their training at the classes given by their borough councils.

New York Woman Has Unusual Repair Business

New Work Horizons For Women—5

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next July will mark the sixth anniversary of Repairs, Inc., a thriving business conducted by Dorothy Rodgers, clever young wife of Richard Rodgers, who, with Lorenz Hart, has given America some of its loveliest musical comedies.

Repairs, Inc., is just what its name implies—a business that will reweave, restore, renew, repair, or replace anything and everything in or about your home. The phrase "it can't be done" is unknown to this enterprising young organization, which was conceived some seven years ago, when Mrs. Rodgers was seeking an outlet for her talents as well as for her leisure time.

The idea came one autumn when the Rodgerses returned to their once tastefully furnished city apartment, and found it, to quote Mrs. Rodgers, "a complete and total wreck." Stains, tears, breaks, holes, and missing articles testified to the irresponsibility (to put it mildly) of the sub-lessees.

Mrs. Rodgers gasped, had a few hours of inner panic; then figuratively rolled up her sleeves and went to work. After months of scurrying about in nooks and crannies all over New York, craftsmen were found who could dye, weave, mend, splice, refinish, copy, match, and perform all the other rehabilitating processes needed to bring a damaged house back to normal. At long last, the task was completed and the Rodgerses settled down once more in a harmonious home.

What she had done for herself, Dorothy Rodgers suddenly realized she could do for others. She could help homemakers with households large and small to repair or replace intrinsically or sentimentally valuable furnishings and accessories. She gave it a year of thought and research. She combed the museums, learning more and more about glass, china, fine laces, furniture, and bric-a-brac of all sorts. She sought out and outlined her plans to specialists in repairs of every description. Her plan of action was to get an estimate on each job from the expert involved, then add a small commission, the total cost to be borne by the customer, who would still be saving endless time, considerable money, and, in many cases, the lives of cherished property which otherwise might have been consigned to the rubbish heap.

Personal Touch Important

The next step was to open a shop and send out announcements. These were composed entirely by Mrs. Rodgers, and carried a personal touch, even to the hand-addressed envelopes. The announcements were sent to 3,000 names taken from listings of Social Registers and Women's Clubs, friends and acquaintances. The response was immediate and tremendous. In three months, Dorothy Rodgers had a going business, and was giving employment to many people.

Mrs. Rodgers still has many of her original customers, plus hundreds of newer ones. In addition, her enterprise now serves many insurance companies, with policies covering fine antiques and art treasures.

Asked what some of her most unusual repairs had been, Mrs. Rodgers named a Victorian clock repaired for Helen Hayes, which took months to put into working order. The making of a glass dome to serve as a case for a stuffed dog was another unusual order, as was the manufacturing of small blue glass salt cellars to fit some rare old silver holders.

Customer Is Informed

If the repairs on an article are to prove more costly than the article itself, the customer is informed of this fact. Many seemingly valueless articles, however, are sentimentally precious to their owners, and therefore worth the time and expense entailed by the repairs.

The office staff consists of Mrs. Rodgers, a secretary, and a man who makes estimates and "follows through" on detail. Packages are called for and returned to their owners charmingly wrapped and looking like gifts.

Mrs. Rodgers lends her personal attention and supervision to every job that comes into the shop. There is little doubt that this factor is largely responsible for the success of her business. Mrs. Rodgers loves her work, which she declares has "never a dull moment." L. B. L.

Fifth of 12 Tuesday and Friday articles

Carrots Need a Press Agent—Try These Unusual Recipes

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The carrot needs a press agent. It already has everything else—color and texture and year-around availability. It is easy to obtain, easy to prepare, and easy to keep. It has a bland and pleasing flavor that combines agreeably with other foods; and it is very economical. But it has been so badly abused. We've eaten creamed and stewed carrots, carrots and peas, and carrot sticks; over and over we've eaten them, and then we've said, "no more carrots, we're sick of them." But try them in new ways. You'll like them. You really will.

Strangely enough, as a food for humans, the social growth of the carrot has been exactly the opposite of that of the majority of vegetables. Mushrooms, cauliflower, artichokes and brussels sprouts, for instance, were long regarded as great delicacies. With the development of preserving and freezing and transporting facilities, however, these vegetables have become commonplace.

The carrot, on the other hand, was always regarded as a cheap, homey, and not too palatable vegetable, an everpresent help to budget and convenience, and a food which, like spinach and milk, was one of the "musts" for children and adults alike.

Then, suddenly, raw foods became popular, and the carrot stick became an overnight member of high society. And now we accord the carrot a new respect.

Carrot and Pecan Torte

5 eggs, separated
1 cup sieved boiled carrots
1 cup ground pecans
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon baking powder
Juice of ½ lemon (grated rind optional)
½ cup brown sugar
Salt

Beat yolks light with sugar, add vanilla, then nuts, into which baking powder has been mixed. Add carrots and beat again. Beat the egg whites with salt until stiff but not dry, and fold into carrot mixture. Pour into a well-buttered spring form and bake in a very slow oven (250° F.) until done (about 1½ hours). Bake at least one day before using, as the torte is very moist and keeps a long while. May be served plain, or split and iced or filled with whipped cream.

Shrimp and Carrot Loaf

1 cup coarsely ground boiled shrimp
1 cup ground raw carrots
2 tablespoons ground green pepper
2 tablespoons butter, melted
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
3 tablespoons thick cream
2 tablespoons cracker meal
1 raw egg
2 tablespoons chile
1 teaspoon Worcestershire
¼ teaspoon onion juice
Salt, pepper, dry mustard and celery salt to taste.

Sauté the ground carrots in the butter, stirring well until they have lost their crispness. Remove from fire, and mix all ingredients, adding the mayonnaise last. Form into loaf, cover with lightly buttered crumbs, and dust with paprika. Bake in a medium oven (350° F.) until nicely browned. Serve hot with mushroom or tomato sauce, and garnish with tiny carrots made of yellow package cheese. Soften the cheese to room temperature, add enough cream to moisten slightly, and season as desired (horseradish is especially good), and knead into small pointed rolls. Insert a sprig of parsley in the thicker end of each "carrot," and keep in cold place until wanted.

Grape and Carrot Balls Parisian

Parboil large carrots, scoop out 1½ cups of large balls
1½ cups large green seedless grapes
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup chicken broth
1 tablespoon thick cream
Salt, pepper, ground ginger

Sauté the carrot balls in butter until they just start to discolor, then add the flour, and stir until butter and flour are well blended. Add broth, grapes, and seasoning. Simmer very slowly. The grapes will swell somewhat. Add cream just before serving.

Delicious Hot Beverage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the colder season, and especially between or after hours of skating or skiing, a variation of the customary hot beverage will be appreciated. The following recipe has found favor with many.

Spiced Grape Juice

3 pints grape juice
3 pints water
1 lemon (large and fresh)
15 whole cloves
1 stick of cinnamon (cassia)
Sugar to taste

Wash the lemon and prick holes all over it with a fork. Stick 15 whole cloves in the lemon. Boil the lemon with the cinnamon in the liquid until it is sufficiently flavored. Remove lemon; add sugar to taste. Keep warm over boiling water. Serve very hot in stemmed glasses. Serves six.

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The Home Forum

Rainbow Yarn

EVERYWHERE NEEDLES are clicking. Watching the loop of wool become a stitch in a row of stitches, and the rows add up into a fabric, brings me strange memories of the distant days of my knitting.

Knitting began at school, on wooden needles, with an insipid shade of pink yarn. First there was a scarf, knit two—purl two, and then an undervest that scratched like a hair shirt. My knitting was always dirty. I don't know why. Though I used a calico bag with my name on it in red chain-stitch and wore a white pinafore like the pinafores of the other girls, my work rapidly took on a sort of smoky gray, which grew darker and dingier with each successive lesson.

* * *

When the stitches of my scarf began to multiply at a rate reminiscent of the miracle of the loaves and the fishes, I went to Mrs. Jubbit. No one at home did any knitting. Mrs. Jubbit could knit anything, even socks on four needles. I like to watch hands knitting. Some are flexible, and the fingers play smoothly over and under the shining steel or wood. Others are tense knots of muscle catching the yarn together with a snap. Others again are bone and cartilage moving with precision like the parts of a well-constructed machine.

Mrs. Jubbit had knots of muscle. Her nails were short from scrubbing floors, scouring steps with yellow-stone, and rubbing men's overalls on the ridges of a washing board. The stockings she knitted for her family were heavy and black and ribbed. When the feet wore out, she used the legs for extra sleeves, in winter, when she went to wash the flags or peg the wet towels on the line. As these legs decreased in length they became various other things, holders for the charcoal iron, polishing rags for clogs, and cloths to give the brass fire-irons the final, dazzling rub.

* * *

When Mrs. Jubbit needed color and adventure, she knitted a new cozy for the teapot, something with alternate bars of a gay hue. Once Mrs. Jubbit made a wrap, to wear at the opera. It was heliotrope, the shade of heather in its first bloom, over the hills of Northowram. As it came time for the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company to tour the West Riding, she would count the "co-op" checks in the Coronation canister, with George the Fifth on the lid and the late King Edward on the sides of it. If the checks totaled enough, she would say to Mr. Jubbit, "Ee, lad, we can manage it. If thou goes past t'Victoria Hall thou might ask for summat in t'pit. I'd rather not go up in t'gods, if I can 'elp it. Me choice would be *Faust* or *The Bohemian Girl*, though they're all champion, I dare say."

The heliotrope wrap was a necessity, once a year. When you went to the opera, according to Mrs. Jubbit, you wore your black alpaca skirt and your silk bodice, your locket and your brooch. Curling pins were not removed from your hair until half an hour before starting for the theater. You put on your Sunday boots with eight buttons, your mackintosh, and a jacket. You slipped into your pocket the lawn handkerchief marked, "Greetings from Scarborough," and over your freshly frizzed hair you placed the WRAP. It was not a shawl. A shawl you wore to the weaving shed or the butcher's. There was one heliotrope wrap in Mrs. Jubbit's life, to hundreds of socks and stockings, and scores of great black shawls.

It seemed to trouble her that I chose the frivolous and even fantastic objects for my needles. Obtaining yarn in desirable colors was my chief difficulty. I was reduced to the free wool I could get at school, in skeins of monotonous, washed-out pink, and the black of Mrs. Jubbit's interminable line of socks. Secretly I longed for that wonderful product of the spinning mills—rainbow wool. I had seen it on a stall in the market, but it was sevenpence a hank, fourteen times my weekly allowance of half a penny. Fourteen weeks without a taste of lemon-kali, or of mint-humbugs or of treacle-toffee, defied comprehension.

* * *

Suddenly, however, the unexpected occurred. It was, I remember, a Thursday. Extra jobs were always performed on Thursday. It was the only day left. Monday was always devoted to washing, Tuesday to mangling and ironing, Wednesday to baking, Friday to fettling, Saturday to shopping and a pork-pie tea in the market, and Sunday, of course, was Sunday, with chapel twice and Sabbath school twice, and the minister to dinner. Anything could happen on a Thursday.

On the particular Thursday I recall, I left Mrs. Jubbit's in a tantrum, annoyed with her for trying to start me on a black sock, and annoyed with myself for choosing that moment to assert my independence, the moment when savory whiffs of rabbit stew began to issue from her oven. I remember climbing the quarry path, digging my shoes into the clay at every kick and muttering, "I won't do a nasty black sock for Mrs. Jubbit. I won't, I won't, I won't. So there!" By the time I had generously spattered myself with clay I was saying, "I want some rainbow wool, some rainbow wool. I could make a doll's tam o'shanter if I only had some rainbow wool." I forgot for the moment it was Thursday.

* * *

At home something was going on, something my wildest imagination had never pictured. The globes on the sideboard were being washed—inside and out! Often had I pressed my nose against the glass, peering into the mysterious depths of the interior. All I could ever see from the outside was a group of stuffed birds in a bower of worsted leaves and flowers. I could see the white petals of orange-blossom, with reseda leaves of yarn wound neatly over twisted wire, flamboyant red wool roses, bushy chrysanthemums, and tulips of mauve and magenta.

Here were the globes' contents, unguarded, on the table before me, even the inner flora of hidden recesses—smaller blossoms covered in the same ingenious manner as the larger ones, by winding wool on a wire frame. Now, if I could only have wool in such colors as those! Jubbit and her black socks! How was that rose put together? The scissors would help. Ah, the yarn came loose in my fingers. How quickly it unraveled once it got started. The stem became nothing but wire, as did the rosy petals and the green leaves. I was fascinated, entranced. I could not stop. Red wool, pink wool, mauve and magenta grew to a curling heap on the table. No one came till the work was done. Here was my rainbow yarn.

* * *

Then I heard footsteps in the passage. The peak of joy was passed as soon as it was reached, on the stripping of the magenta. I began to feel bewildered, as I gazed at the stuffed birds in a bower of steel wire. In fact, I was appalled at the spectacle. I became rapidly aware of how hard it would be to convince a grown-up world that yarn of rainbow colors would be serving a more useful purpose in a doll's tam o'shanter than under a glass globe. I never saw that yarn again. I never inquired as to its disposition. As a matter of history, it is of little importance. But now that everybody is knitting and the urge becomes somewhat nostalgic, I wonder if there isn't some relief center that favors rainbow wool.

PEARL STRACHAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A SEA GULL: *A Photograph by B. C. Hamilton*

Flying Shuttle

From out the weaver's hands
The singing shuttle speeds its way
Across the warp,
Spinning the colored notes
Between the maze of threads.
Almost it is a harp
That patient fingers play;
And back and forth is made
A score for one to read
And tones to hear and keep
In memory, long after
Hands have ceased their speed.

JOHN E. PORTER

The long crescendo of the winter waves
Breaks loudly on the barren, windswept shore
As one lone gull with outspread pinions braves
Deserted coastline where the breakers roar.

Standing in beach grass on a sandy dune,
I close my eyes and dream of summer days:
The small waves lapping in a gentle tune,
The little sails that beat about the bays.

Inherent in this winter rhapsody
Is summer measure to be heard once more
When crickets challenge ocean melody
And laughter rings across the sun-warmed shore.

LOUISE DARCY

Fulfilling the Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE WHO DESIRE to go forward usually seek to be governed by laws or rules of conduct which, they are convinced, will speed their progress. It is well known that in every department of worthy human endeavor, obedience to certain standards or ethics is essential to success.

Many millions of men and women today are striving not only for progress in their chosen fields of activity, but to be good and useful citizens, and to manifest in their lives the utmost possible righteousness of thought and action.

In a world where the fruits of wrong thinking seem to be so much in evidence in the forms of war, intolerance, sorrow, economic maladjustment, and other discords, it is gratifying to take note of the vast number of individuals who are endeavoring to live according to their highest concept of good, and to contribute as much as they can to the improvement they earnestly long to see achieved in human affairs.

Sometimes, however, those who would live righteously and bless their fellow men may express discouragement or dismay at the seeming futility of their efforts, either because they conclude that they are not receiving the expected rewards of righteousness for themselves, or because they have failed in their best efforts to serve others. Is not this because too often goodness is regarded as a human or personal possession, separate from God?

Christian Science reveals that the true or spiritual understanding of good does not disappoint, and that there can be no sense of futility or failure for those who have learned to look to God as the source of all good. A correct understanding of God as good enables us to demonstrate the truth about His perfect creation, including man as His image and likeness. Thus, in Christian Science, we may achieve the practice of true goodness, thereby looking with certainty to results which satisfy and bless.

What laws are we to obey in order to gain this certainty? The Scriptures contain clear statements pertaining to the execution of righteous service to God and man, such as the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, and the record of many vital words and acts of the prophets, of Christ Jesus, and of his followers.

The Master showed that a personal or limited sense of goodness may lead to self-righteousness, lacking the vital spiritual elements necessary to salvation, as in the case of the rich young man who was satisfied that he had obeyed all the commandments needful to gain eternal life, but who still lacked willingness to loose his hold on materialism and devote his abundance to the good of his neighbor. In his parable he spoke also of the Pharisee whose blind self-righteousness deluded him into thanking God for his assumed superiority to his fellow men. Jesus lived the goodness he taught through loving usefulness to others, saying (Luke 22:27), "I am among you as he that serveth."

Paul wrote to the Romans (Romans 13:10), "Love is the fulfilling of the law;" and to the Corinthians (I Corinthians 13:2), "Though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose life and works are widely and gratefully acknowledged as constituting a great and noble career of service that has blessed mankind, writes of herself on page 247 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love,—self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness."

To learn how to love, and thus fulfill the law, is to discover the spiritual meaning of the Scriptural injunction that we are to love our neighbor as ourselves. Pondering this admonition in the light of the teachings of Christian Science, one realizes that to love another as oneself is to know the real man, including the true selfhood of all, as the perfect image and likeness of divine Life, Truth, and Love.

Spiritual love never sees as real a so-called hateful, sinning, sick, discordant, impoverished mortal, but beholds man, in Science, as the son of God. Regardless of the false appearance which material sense may present as man, true love separates from our thought of another any falsehood which would becloud his true selfhood, thus freeing and blessing him and ourselves also.

In this understanding we become not only truly compassionate, kind, and helpful to our neighbor, but patient with him, as he works out of whatever the seeming difficulties or shortcomings may be that beset his path. Let us remember the kindly aid and encouragement that have been given us from time to time as we have faltered and then taken another step on the upward way.

In her poem "Christ My Refuge," Mrs. Eddy writes (Poems, p. 13):

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee;
An offering pure of Love, whereto
God leadeth me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Opfyllelse av loven

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DE SOM ØNSKER å gå fremad, søker i almindelighet å la sig lede av lover eller regler for handlesett som de er overbevist om vil påskynde deres fremgang. Lydighet mot visse normer eller moralske begreper er, som de fleste vet, en vesentlig betingelse for fremgang hvor som helst menneskelig streben søker å nå et attråverdig mål. Mange millioner av menn og kvinner streber i våre dager ikke bare efter å gjøre fremgang innenfor sitt spesielle virkefelt, men også efter å være gode og nyttige borgere og efter i sitt liv å gi uttrykk for den høiest mulige grad av rettvishet i tanke og handling.

I en verden hvor fruktene av feilaktig tenkning synes å gjøre sig så sterkt gjeldende i form av krig, intoleranse, sorg, økonomiske misforhold og annen disharmoni, er det en tilfredsstillelse å legge merke til det umåtelig store antall mennesker som bestreber sig for å leve i overensstemmelse med sin høieste opfatning av det gode og for å bidra så meget de kan til fremme av den forbedring de alvorlig lenges efter å se tilveiebragt i de menneskelige forhold.

Av og til kan imidlertid de som søker å leve et rett liv og å hjelpe sine medmennesker, gi uttrykk for motløshet eller nedtrykthet når deres anstrengelser synes å være fruktesløse, enten fordi de mener at de ikke selv får den ventede lønn for sin rettvishet, eller fordi deres beste bestrebelser for å tjene andre har slått feil. Har ikke dette sin grunn i at godhet altfor ofte blir betraktet som en menneskelig eller personlig besiddelse, skilt fra Gud?

Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer at den sanne eller åndelige forståelse av det gode ikke bringer skuffelse, og at der ikke kan finnes nogen følelse av fruktesløshet eller mislykket streben for dem som har lært å se hen til Gud som kilden til alt godt. En riktig forståelse av Gud som det gode setter oss i stand til å demonstrere sannheten med hensyn til Hans fullkomne skapelse, innbefattende mennesket som Hans billede og lignelse. I Kristen Videnskap kan vi således nå frem til utøvelse av sann godhet og derved med sikkerhet vente resultater som tilfredsstiller og velsigner.

Hvilke lover må vi adlyde for å kunne nå frem til denne sikkerhet? Den Hellige Skrift inneholder klare forskrifter og erklæringer om hvorledes vi på rette måte skal tjene Gud og mennesket, som for eksempel de ti bud, bergprekenen og beretningene om de mange betydningsfulle ord og handlinger av profetene, Kristus Jesus og hans efterfølgere.

Mesteren viste at en personlig eller begrenset opfatning av godhet kan føre til egenrettferdighet og mangle de vitale åndelige elementer som er nødvendige for frelse, som i tilfellet med den rike unge mann som var overbevist om at han hadde adlydt alle budene som var nødvendige for å vinne evig liv, men som fremdeles manglet villighet til å slippe sitt tak i materialismen og bruke sin overflod til sin nestes beste. I sin lignelse talte han også om fariséeren hvis blinde egenrettferdighet forledet ham til å takke Gud for sin formodede overlegenhet over sine medmennesker. Jesus levde den godhet han lærte ved å være kjærlig og hjelpsom overfor andre og sa (Lukas 22:27): "Jeg er som en tjener iblandt eder."

Paulus skrev til romerne (Romerne 13:10): "Kjærligheten er lovens opfyllelse"; og til korintierne (1. korintierne 13:2): "Om jeg eier profetisk gave og kjenner alle hemmeligheter og all kunnskap, og om jeg har all tro, så jeg kan flytte fjell, men ikke har kjærlighet, da er jeg intet." Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, hvis liv og gjerninger i vide kretser har vunnet takknemlig anerkjennelse som et storslått og edelt tjenende levnet til gagn og velsignelse for menneskeheten, skriver om sig selv på side 247 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* "Det lille jeg har utrettet, er alt sammen blitt gjort i kraft av kjærlighet, — selvforglemmende, tålmodig, usvikelig ømhet."

Å lære å elske og således opfylle loven er å opdage den åndelige betydning av Skriftens påbud om at vi skal elske vår neste som oss selv. Når vi tenker over denne formaning i lys av Kristen Videnskaps lære, blir det klart for oss at det å elske en annen som sig selv vil si å kjenne det virkelige menneske, innbefattende alles sanne selv, som det fullkomne billede og den fullkomne lignelse av guddommelig Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet.

Åndelig kjærlighet ser aldri en såkalt hatefull, syndig, syk, disharmonisk, utarmet dødelig som virkelig, men ser mennesket, i Videnskapen, som Guds sønn. Uansett det falske skinn som de materielle sanser kan fremstille som menneske, fjerner sann kjærlighet fra våre tanker angående en annen en hvilken som helst løgn som forsøker å tilsløre hans sanne selv, og frigjør og velsigner derved både ham og oss selv.

I denne forståelse blir vi ikke bare i sannhet medfølende, vennlige og hjelpsomme overfor vår neste, men tålmodige med ham, mens han streber efter å overvinne hvilke tilsynelatende vanskeligheter eller mangler det enn kan være som kringsetter ham. La oss huske den vennlige hjelp og opmuntring som er blitt gitt oss fra tid til annen når vi har vaklet og derpå har tatt et skritt videre på veien opad.

I sitt dikt "Kristus min tilflukt" skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Poems*, s. 13):

"Min bønn, å tjene Dine små
hver dag, for Dig;
Et offer kjærlig, rent, hvortil
Gud leder mig."

Opiysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til foriaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Remembering the Hedges of England

"HEDGES! I LOVE HEDGES! I can't imagine England without hedges. D'you know, there used to be very few. There was a vast amount of open cultivation. You could stand on a hill in England then, and see miles of land with not a hedge on it. Then, I suppose, people began to be terribly fond of 'my little bit' and 'your little bit' and thousands of people had no little bits at all. So I ought to dislike hedges. But I love them."

Slowly, down the long dwindling perspective of the years, the country road, white with the dust their boots kicked up, came into clearer focus. There the hedges were; it was almost as though they were marching through snowdrifts, so thick was the May blossom. The ditches in the hedge-bottoms were damp and full of the young uprushing green of the late spring. Ragged robin and campion, and the tall swaying of buttercups, and the gleaming white plaques of dog-daisies filled those hedge-bottoms, and the white-curved shoulders of the hedge-tops rested against a tremulous blue that was full of the melody of invisible larks. . . .

All day long they walked. They walked under the silver-grey pillars of the beech trees; they pushed through hazel coppices and came upon little meres, scaring the coots and moorhens; they found a thrush's nest and looked with wonder on the blue, black-spotted eggs; they laughed at the leggy antics of the lambs. . . .

They had tea at Handforth. How was Harriet to know that, years hence, more than half a century hence, an old man, looking backward through the long tunnel of his years, would see that day, and especially that hour in the garden, with an inexplicable brightness. . .

It was like turning on an old tune, finding in an album an old photograph. There was nothing remarkable about Handforth, a dullish village in the Cheshire plain; but he could recall the easing of his limbs as he sank, after much exercise, upon a bench in the garden. There were a few roses already abloom, though the time of roses was not fully come. The scent in the air was mainly lilac. It hung upon the senses like something palpable. Yes; Handforth and lilac-scent: the two were intermixed in his memory. There were beehives, too; some of white-painted wood and some of painted straw. A woman brought them tea out of doors, under the lilac trees; and how they enjoyed it as the swifts hurtled by with their wild cries; the tea from a big brown earthenware pot, and the bread and butter and jam and the little fancy cakes.—From "Fame Is the Spur," by HOWARD SPRING. (New York: Viking.)

Long in the Company of Beauty

MEMORY IN A remarkable way shapes life to what it holds. Especially in early childhood, when impressions are persistent and strong, poetry once learned becomes a large factor in education. It works by an agency all its own and grows with the growth of him who has learned it. Verses carried in the mind create capacity, and in no other way can the young so quickly acquire refinement of feeling, increase of intellectual power, and sure provision for future enjoyment. Reading does not bring about these results in anything like the same degree. Its impressions are too fleeting. We need to be long in the company of beauty, to hold it indeed within us. . . . Because committing to memory is difficult, it is the more valuable, as causing words to be dwelt upon and canvassed, new ones grasped and explored. How instructive lapses of memory become! Trying to recall a line, the child puts in a poorer word, perceives it to be poorer, and so has the significance of the original freshly revealed. As if he were himself a creator, he sees why the words must have fallen just so and in no other way. . . .

Let it not be thought that the greatest poetry is unfit for common children, or that the worth of learning by heart is limited to the young. Poetry commands a response from ears of every age and station.—From "Melodies of English Verse," by LEWIS KENNEDY MORSE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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$2,000,000 Cut Is Proposed In Boston Budget

Hearings completed with record speed — Count on saving money on snow removal.

City Council hearings on the 1941 proposed City budget were virtually completed today as the Committee on Appropriations reached the last of the City's Departments after four days of hearings.

This is an all-time record for speedy consideration of the budget, seasoned observers said.

Reductions in the Mayor's allowances of $75,000 to rebuild part of the roof on the Copley Square Public Library building and $500,000 for snow removal, are being considered, according to the Chairman, Joseph J. Gottlieb.

Inquiry Into Printing

The Committee also may call back the Superintendent of Printing to ask "why he apparently cannot compete with private printing concerns and what types of work his department is equipped to do," Mr. Gottlieb said.

Several County officials have testified that they use both the City Printing Plant and private concerns, but find the prices cheaper and the work better when done by private firms.

Some of the Councilors wished to question representatives of the Institutions Department on its proposed allowances, Mr. Gottlieb said.

Reduction of $2,000,000

The budget, as submitted by the Mayor, represents a reduction of nearly $2,000,000 from last year's figures. This reduction was achieved through a smaller allowance for snow removal and a decline in welfare costs. With approximately $300,000 out of the $500,000 snow removal allowance spent and the winter on the wane the Committee may achieve a further reduction by cutting this item again.

The budget includes allowances totaling $39,090,857 for City Department; $3,656,523, for County Departments; and $1,838,792 for Revenue Departments such as the water division, making a grand total under consideration of $44,586,173.

Licenses Urged For Industries

Adoption of a special State license fee to keep out "fly-by-night" manufacturing enterprises was urged before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry today by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The proposal was resisted by George L. Barnes, legislative counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Mr. Barnes said such licensing would work a hardship on existing concerns and tend to limit attraction of new industries.

Mr. Taylor told the committee that some manufacturers have been coming here after expulsion from other states.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER — TONIGHT — TOMORROW — COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and vicinity—Cloudy with occasional very light snow, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday clearing and colder; gentle southerly winds shifting to moderate northerly tonight; lowest temperature tonight about 26; snowfall less than one inch.

Maine and New Hampshire — Light snow, not much change in temperature tonight; Wednesday clearing and colder.

Vermont—Light snow, colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday clearing and colder.

Massachusetts — Light snow, warmer in extreme east portion tonight; Wednesday clearing and colder.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Light snow, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday clearing and colder.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island—Gentle to moderate southwest winds shifting to moderate northwest tonight and becoming moderate to fresh northwest Wednesday; overcast with light snow tonight, clearing Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Gentle to moderate southwest shifting to west and northwest winds over central and north portion and fresh northeast backing to west winds over extreme south portion; weather cloudy with rain over south portion and intermittent light rain over north portion tonight, partly cloudy on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	21	New Orleans	40	47
Chicago	14	14	New York	26	25
Denver	24	23	Philadelphia	27	26
Kansas City	24	24	St. Louis	30	28
Los Angeles	55	53	San Francisco	48	47
Miami	71	70	Washington	31	29
Minneapolis	-6	-6			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 25.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:08 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 11:25 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:58 p. m.

The Square Dance Comes Back to Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Park Department Opens Series

1. The city's inauguration of old-time square dances at various municipal gymnasiums gives many young couples an opportunity to learn the steps. 2. The Grand March at Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, last night. 3. "Down Center" in the Virginia Reel. 4. Round and round in the Paul Jones. 5. Maurice R. Smith, Physical Instructor at Curtis Hall Gymnasium, host for the evening.

'Sashay By Your Partner' Heard Again in Boston Halls

"Swing your partner!" "Alternate couples right and left!" "Sashay by your partner!" Such were the old familiar calls which echoed throughout Curtis Hall in Jamaica Plain last night, as the first of a series of square dance parties organized by the Boston Park Department moved from a slow-motion start into a fast and furious climax.

Shyness which marked the opening numbers as folks from the neighborhood tried the Virginia Reel and the Portland Fancy for the first time quickly disappeared under the able direction of John Conroy, who called the dances.

Here was an opportunity to learn some of the old-fashioned dances so popular with their fathers and mothers, and the young folks joined arms and the Grand March was on. Maurice R. Smith, Gymnasium Director, was host for the evening. Couples "caught on" quickly, and lively music soon had them marching two, four, and eight abreast, zigzagging, slipping under the arches, and following out the various routines of the march.

The Paul Jones found still more of the shy ones on the floor, joining hands, circling to the right, then to the left, forward and back, swinging partners, changing partners, ladies to the center, men to the center, until the end of the dance brought a warm glow to the cheeks, and a welcome breathing spell.

This first of a series of similar parties scheduled for various parts of Greater Boston during the next month under Mr. Conroy's direction, came in response to numerous requests made since the demonstration of old-time square dances at the President's Birthday Ball. Admission is by ticket only, but these may be obtained free of charge by writing or calling the Recreation Office, 440 Park Drive, Fens, Boston.

The Paul Jones opened the way for such old-time favorites as the Liberty Waltz, the Portland Fancy, the Dutchess, the Virginia Reel, the Waltz Oxford, Quadrille, Schottiche, Lady Walpole Reel, the Polka—and the Good Night Waltz found everyone foot-weary but extremely happy.

Parking Haul: 1,200 Pay Fines In Biggest Day

Indicating Boston's traffic drive is not abating, a record crowd of 1,200 persons visited the "cafeteria" autoists court in Suffolk County Courthouse today to pay fines for parking violations. This was the largest number in any single day since the drive began, according to Robert McDonough, Chief Clerk of the traffic violation office.

He reported that more than 1,200 white tickets were also received from the police department today. This means that many tickets were given out yesterday.

Rush of business has been so heavy, it forced removal today of the traffic court to a first-floor room for quicker handling of the throngs.

New Parking Site Gets Permit But Back Taxes Loom

A permit authorizing use of the site of historic Young's Hotel, next to Boston City Hall Annex, for a parking space for 126 cars has been granted to the Court Street Parking Company by the Boston Street Commissioners.

The area, recently cleared after demolition of the building, can be prepared for business within a fortnight, it is understood.

Applications for permission to open five driveways giving access to the lot are still pending before the City Council, however, and early action does not appear likely. Council members pointed out that more than $100,000 is owed the City in back taxes on the property, and that the owners have conducted a hard-fought legal battle over payment.

Chairman Philip Austin Fish of the Council Licensing Committee pointed out that a settlement might be reached more quickly if the permits are held up until some agreement is reached.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibition of soap carvings at the Central Library, Somerville. Selected from entries throughout the United States in the sixteenth annual nation-wide soap sculpture contest. On exhibition from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday and holidays, through March 13. Highland Avenue, Somerville.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fourth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Furniture: Styles of English Regency, American Empire, and the Victorian Periods," from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Second performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," with Miss Lucille Olmstead, Jackie Marotta, and Walter Irving Arthur d'Onofrio, musical conductor, and W. James Smith, director. At the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Forum meeting sponsored by the Men's Club of the Winchester Unitarian Church. First of a series of three meetings. Karl S. Cate will speak on "She That Was Great Among the Nations," the story of the fall of France. In Metcalf Hall, Winchester, at 8 p. m.

Faculty concert of the Longy School of Music, at the Agassis Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. The public may attend free of charge.

Free public lecture on "Pure Poetry" by Prof. Pedro Henriquez-Ureña of the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata. Third of a second series of Charles Eliot Norton lectures entitled "In Search of Expression: Literary and Artistic Creation in Hispanic America," In the large Lecture Hall, the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, at 8:15 p. m.

Concert by the Lasell Junior College Community Orchestra, George Sawyer Dunham, conducting, and Harold Schwab, organist. Also a modern dance recital under the supervision of Mrs. Alice P. Paul. At Winslow Hall, Lasell Junior College, 80 Maple Street, Newton, at 8:15 p. m.

Free public lecture at the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, by Joseph Coletti, sculptor, on "Sculpture and Carl Milles" at 8:30 p. m.

Head-dress party and dancing presented by the Copley Society of Boston. The Baptiste School of Ballroom Dancing will present Miss Joan Brown and John Nott. Music by Lew Tobin's orchestra. Walter M. Arno, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee At 296 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Portrait Exhibition" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m., and "Enjoyment of Color" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m. The first of a series of three illustrated lectures on "Gentile da Fabriano and the Medieval School in Umbria" will be presented by Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

War 'Ack-Ack,' 'Roller Skates' Knock at Dictionary's Door

Citing "ack-acks" as the soldier's term for antiaircraft guns and "roller skates" as lingo for tanks, Prof. George B. Franklin of Boston University pointed out today that military jargon would multiply with the training camps and that some of this wartime coinage would stick in the language.

"Such words as 'blitzkrieg,' 'luftwaffe,' 'Stuka' and 'Spitfire' have already become a permanent part of our vocabulary," declared the nationally known philologist.

"Few, however, of the numerous slang words that have cropped up as yet in the present conflict seem to contain the essentials of lasting quality."

Among the new terms Professor Franklin named also "chatterbox" for machine guns and "moans" for bombers as popular in the British Royal Air Force.

Such usage developed from hearing, he noted, while other soldier adaptations were derived from sight like the "roller skates" for tanks.

Only the most vivid and approved military phrases have any chance of enduring, commented the professor of English at Boston University. "The most expressive words are sifted out and gradually become a part of our vocabulary," he said. "Two words that have been approved through usage from the World War are 'barrage' and 'camouflage.'

"Some American slang of the World War has already been revived and we are hearing such words as 'chow' and 'slumgullion' creeping back into popular usage."

Star U. S. Board Hears Why No O'Hara Rescues Were Made

Federal officials today opened formal hearings at the Appraisers Stores Building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, Boston, in their investigation of the sinking of the Boston fishing schooner Mary E. O'Hara, just outside Boston Harbor, before daylight, Jan. 21, with the loss of 18 men.

Rescued and rescuers, as well as others involved in the crash of the O'Hara into the coal-laden barge Winifred Sheridan while the schooner was in-bound from the fishing grounds, will be heard during the investigation which is expected to take about four days.

Sitting at the hearings is an "A" Board of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, which functions only when there are casualties. This Board consists of Capt. Charles M. Lyons, Supervising Inspector for New England; Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, commanding the Boston District of the Coast Guard, and J. Frank Staley of the United States Attorney General's office at Washington. The Board will attempt to fix responsibility for the crash.

Declaring that the collision was not sufficiently noticeable aboard the barge to cause the crew to lose their balance, Capt. Christian Thorsen of Perth Amboy, N. J., who commanded the barge Winifred Sheridan, was the first witness at the official hearing.

He said three men were aboard the barge and that at the time of the collision he was in the galley and thought that the barge was swung around and hit a buoy.

In answer to questions the Captain testified that his vessel was anchored about an hour before the collision and that all usual lights were showing. He presonally inspected the lights while at anchor, he said, about every half hour to be sure that the strong wind had not blown out any of them.

It would not have been possible to have saved any of the crew of the O'Hara, even if the Captain of the barge had known at the moment that the fishing vessel was about to sink, Captain Thorsen testified. The wind was too strong, coupled with the cold, to have permitted his crew of three men to have handled the sole life boat of the barge, he said. The first knowledge he had that the collision had caused the O'Hara to sink, he related, came the next morning. Even after noting the masts protruding out of the sea, he said, he did not believe that that vessel was the one which had collided with his craft.

The second witness today was Frederick J. O'Hara, secretary of O'Hara Vessels, Inc., owners of the sunken craft. The Board adjourned for luncheon after hearing Mr. O'Hara.

No 'Needs' Clause Urged in Pensions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine has urged President Roosevelt to lend his influence to obtain amendment of the Social Security Act so that "flat Federal pensions may be paid without any 'needs' test to all persons over 60 years of age."

"I feel that there is sentiment in this Congress to do something along this line, and I believe that if that can be crystallized through a request from the President that the chances of favorable congressional action are excellent," Mr. Oliver said after making public his letter to Mr. Roosevelt.

Bay State Textile Men Fight Six O'Clock Law

Unless Massachusetts continues suspension of the law prohibiting women from working in textile plants after 6 p. m., the State cotton and woolen textile industry will be handicapped in national defense production, representatives of organized labor and industry told the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries today.

The 6 o'clock law, which has been suspended since 1935 when it was adopted, goes into effect April 1 unless a new act is passed by the Legislature.

Joining with groups for suspension of the law so that women may be allowed to work until 10 p. m. in textile plants was James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The Commissioner took the occasion, however, to sound a warning that if Massachusetts industry at the next Legislature insists upon a further breakdown of other labor laws, "I am going to oppose it even if they threaten to move from Massachusetts."

The Commissioner charged that textile mill operators had taken advantage of his sympathy with their problems. He said that although, when the National Defense Emergency arose, he set aside an agreement under which the mill owner had agreed to operate his machinery no more than 80 hours a week, some the mill owners now want to operate their machinery 24 hours a day. He charged they "want employees to work on the fly."

Wage Differential

The Labor Commissioner based his support of continued suspension of the six o'clock law upon the wage differential between northern and southern textile mills. He added that it might be well for the Legislature to ask the Federal Wages and Hours Commission to equalize wages between the North and the South and to increase the minimum wage in the South from 32 cents to 40 cents an hour.

Commissioner Moriarty warned the Legislature that many employers are hanging many thing upon National Defense "when they haven't an ounce of defense work in their factories."

Ernest D. Walen, representing Committee that "industry never has been so busy as at the present moment." He said Woolen manufacturers were so busy on national defense orders they would be handicapped seriously if the six o'clock law suspension were not continued. He added that the mills even now are being "sorely tried" to complete their orders.

Fred W. Steele, Secretary of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association, warned that if the law were not suspended many workers would be thrown out of employment. He said the cotton textile industry has been placed on a normal basis of 80 hours a week, necessitating two shifts.

Everybody Working

Contrary to the condition two years ago when the Massachusetts cotton textile industry was sinking rapidly, business in the industry is now good with "everybody working."

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, stated his organization again joins industry in favoring suspension of the six o'clock law "in hopes that some day we may have national legislation to eliminate the need of employing women at night."

Joseph Salerno, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts, also supported the suspension proposal as "our contribution to national defense."

Others who favored the bill which met no opposition were Lewis R. Morley, Secretary of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association; John J. O'Rourke of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; and several legislators.

Gasoline Tax Rise Urged To Pay Boston Roads Cost

A proposal to finance the $19,400,000 program of arterial highways across Boston by a one-cent addition to the gasoline tax in the metropolitan area was before the City Law Department today.

The bill now pending before the Legislature provides for financing the improvements from the State highway fund. The alternative proposal would levy the cost on gasoline consumers in the metropolitan area.

This proposal is made in the form of a question as to its legality, in a City Council request to Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler for a legal opinion. The request was submitted by Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay, and referred to the Law Department without opposition.

The proposed alternative was viewed as significant by observers today, inasmuch as the main obstacle to enactment of the proposed program appears to be the provision to finance it from the Highway Fund.

Outside Opposition Expected

This provision is expected to meet some opposition from legislators from outside the metropolitan area, on the ground that the highway fund is needed elsewhere. Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, has also spoken critically of the program and may, along with others, oppose levying the cost on the Highway Fund.

Levying the cost upon gasoline consumers in the metropolitan area might allay much of this opposition. Such a move is feasible, it was pointed out.

Other challenging questions were raised about using the highway fund money in Councilor Shattuck's order. He asked for a legal opinion as to whether the present Legislature, by passage of the pending bill, could obligate the highway fund to pay the cost over a 20-year period as is proposed.

If the measure would not have the force of contract, what device could be used to prevent future Legislatures repealing the law, refusing to provide the money, and thus leaving the City of Boston to foot the bill, the Councilor asked.

Two-Thirds Vote Needed

In its present form the bill provides for issuance of bonds either by the City of Boston or by the Commonwealth, in either case to be paid by an annual allotment pledge for 20 years from the highway fund.

Councilor Shattuck suggested that the bonds might carry on their face a statement obligating highway fund money to pay them off.

Issuance of the bonds by the Commonwealth would require a two-thirds vote in the Legislature. Granting Boston authority to issue the bonds would require only a majority vote—but Councilor Shattuck raised the question as to whether a two-thirds vote would not be required anyway in order to pledge the highway fund money securely.

This question was viewed by observers as important because a requirement for a two-thirds vote in the Legislature might present an insuperable obstacle.

Rise in Dog Race Tax Sought

Sharp demand for increase in revenues to the Commonwealth from dog racing was voiced before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today by Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden. He charged that members have been taken on a "gorgeous sleigh ride" by dog racing promoters who have insisted inability to pay more taxes.

Representative Gilman proposed a flat 8½ per cent tax to replace the present levy which graduates from 3½ per cent to 7 per cent.

He charged that the Revere dog racing track, which has been called the largest and richest such plant in the world, realized a net profit of $750,000 in 1940 and $1,000,000 in 1939.

Answering dog racing proprietors' claims that they paid no dividend last year, Representative Gilman asserted that profits had been used to buy up shares held by certain persons whom Gov. Leverett Saltonstall ruled should be eliminated from the racing picture.

To the proposal of dog interests that a board of review be set up to study the feasibility of added taxes, Representative Gilman replied that such a board could not possibly report before the next session of the Legislature two years hence, and that the situation requires immediate remedy.

Richard D. Grant, legislative counsel for the Revere Racing Association, told members of the committee he would present an audit showing the track was not making large profits.

Supervision by the State Racing Commission of all persons connected with horse racing was urged by Representative Lawrence P. McHugh and Enrico Cappucci, Boston Democrats, "to protect the public." They filed a bill covering jockeys, trainers and stable employees and declared in a statement that the measure was designed "to protect the public from the doping and race-fixing such as has been uncovered in California."

St. Paul's Program For Prayer Day

In conjunction with the seventeenth annual women's World Day of Prayer on Friday, Boston's women are invited to attend the Cathedral Church of St. Paul between 10:15 and 11:45 a. m. for mediation and prayer. Leaders will be Mrs. J. W. Gerrity of Newton, Chairman of International Relations for the American Association of University Women, and Miss Grace Crosby of Barnstable, recently of England where she was active in interdenominational work. It is expected that eight church denominations will be represented.

Another feature of the observance here will be a 15-minute short-wave broadcast from Station WRUL at 1:15 p. m., when girls of 12 nations, wearing their national costumes, will recite the Lord's Prayer in the language of their respective countries. Among the nations to be represented are France, Poland, Japan, China, England, the United States, and Germany.

Tobin's Title of 'Busy Man' Is Shared by His Chauffeur

If the busiest man in City Hall is Mayor Maurice J. Tobin—and he probably is—then the next busiest man is William J. O'Donnell, the Mayor's secretary-chauffeur. From 9 a. m. to midnight or later, day after day, "Bill" O'Donnell whisks the Mayor from one appointment to another around the City, takes down memoranda on city business, unscrambles the crowded official calendar, and smooths out countless details in the Chief Executive's day.

It is nothing unusual for Mr. O'Donnell to begin his day at 6:30 a. m. and complete his duties at 3 o'clock the following morning.

He is charged with maintaining the Mayor's schedule of appointments outside of City Hall, and must determine the order in which they are met. This involves some ingenuity when, for example, the Mayor is featured speaker at three or four functions in a single evening or during a single noonday period.

Speech Holder

One detail of Mr. O'Donnell's duties is to keep in his coat pocket a duplicate of all speeches the Mayor is to make. These have been known to come in handy, when the original copy "turns up missing."

In the course of a day 20 or 25 persons may buttonhole the Mayor outside City Hall to request anything from special attention by snow removal battalions, to a job in the city service. "Take a memo on this and check up on it for me later, Bill," is a frequent direction from the Mayor to his chauffeur after such an incident.

Through the entire year, Mr. O'Donnell pilots the Mayor's official Packard an average of 100 miles a day, mostly over Boston streets. A tour of various sections of the City while the Mayor makes a personal survey of traffic and road conditions is not unusual.

Usually Mayor Tobin either reads the day's newspapers, signs official papers, or confers with officials while driving.

One evening not so long ago Mr. O'Donnell finished a whirlwind day by driving to the home of a department head at 11:30 p. m. to bring him to the Mayor's home for a conference. At 1 a. m. Mr. O'Donnell was free to go home.

A Typical Day

How does the Mayor spend a typical day?

Here is the way Mr. O'Donnell's diary would read for one day recently:

9:30 a. m. Left home to drive Mayor to funeral of personal friend in East Boston.

11:00. Toured downtown Boston so Mayor could view traffic conditions.

11:45. Took the Mayor to Sumner Tunnel headquarters for conference with Traffic Commission.

1:00 p. m. Took the Mayor to the Parker House for luncheon with his Parking Committee.

2:00. Mayor went to his City Hall office to work on routine business.

4:00. Took the Mayor to Hotel Bradford for a conference with WPA officials on national defense matters.

4:45. The Mayor talked with a department head at the Bradford following the WPA meeting. Drove both of them to the Mayor's home to continue the conference.

5:45. Drove this department head back to City Hall.

7:15. Picked up another department head at his home and drove him to the Mayor's house for conference.

8:30. Took the Mayor to the Fathers and Sons night at Social Hall of Kehilleah Israel Brotherhood.

By a Staff Photographer

Drives for Boston's Mayor

William J. O'Donnell, chauffeur and "roving secretary" to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, to whom an eight-hour day is virtually a vacation. Mr. O'Donnell is usually with the Mayor from the time his official day begins in the morning to the time it ends, sometime early the next morning.

9:15. Took the Mayor to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where he was to speak before the Traffic Club of New England.

10:00. Took the Mayor to the Copley Square Hotel, to a bachelor dinner for Representative James L. Vallely.

10:30. Took the Mayor to Foresters Hall, South Boston, to a bachelor dinner for Representative Richard A. Kelly.

11:15. Drove to the Bradford Hotel, to a bachelor dinner to Philip Lynch, brother of Mayor Patrick Lynch of Somerville.

12:00. The Mayor conferred with a department head at the Bradford.

12:15. Drove them both to Mayor's home for a conference.

1:00. Drove department head home.

1:30. Arrived home. First appointment tomorrow at 9 a. m.—D. J.

Temperature Drop In N. E. Forecast

Don't be deceived by occasional balmy breezes—winter isn't over yet.

Temperature readings in New England during the next four days wil lbe four to eight degrees below normal with slight variations, the long range forecast of the Boston office of the United States Weather Bureau disclosed today.

Normal temperatures for the period were given as Boston and New Haven 31, Burlington 23, Concord, N. H. 25, Portland 26, Eastport 24 and Nantucket 32.

Moderate precipitation will occur during the period, one to two-thirds of an inch in southern New England and light, less than one third of an inch, in northern New England. It will occur as very light snow Tuesday night and light to moderate snow Thursday.

Judge Woodbury Takes His Seat on March 4

Peter Woodbury, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, will be inducted as a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, Tuesday, March 4, it has been announced by Judge Calvert Magruder. Mr. Woodbury was appointed by President Roosevelt a few weeks ago and confirmed by the Senate last week.

Fall River Arms Plant

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP)—Mayor Alexander Murray signed an agreement in New York today to sell the City-owned Stafford Mills to a Massachusetts corporation yet to be organized. The plant will be used to manufacture machine guns and rifles and approximately 5,000 persons will be employed.

1940 FORDS
'40 De Luxe Fordor, Extras..$585
'40 De Luxe Tudor, Heater.. 565
'40 Coupe, Radio, Heater... 495
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART PARK SQUARE
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
STATION WAGONS
'39 Ford De Luxe, Heater...$625
'39 Ford Standard, Heater... 595
'38 Ford De Luxe, Heater... 495
HOOVER MOTORS
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Checking Plan Is Sought By Savings Banks

Eighty per cent of Massachusetts' Savings Banks desire to operate checking service plans similar to those made available by commercial banks, Rutherford E. Smith, representing the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, stated today before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking.

Before the Committee was a bill filed by the Association to authorize Savings Banks to conduct such a service. Mr. Smith said that since commercial banks inaugurated the service charge system on checks, persons of small means have asked savings banks to issue checks to them.

Mr. Smith also urged passage of another Association bill permitting Savings Banks to retire on pension employees who have been employed for 15 years. Male workers would be retired at 65 years and women employees at 60 years of age. The pension would be limited to not more than 50 per cent of the employees' salary during the last year of his employment, or $2,000, whichever sum is the smaller.

In addition Mr. Smith sought approval of another bill filed by the Association to permit Savings Banks to loan up to $500 to make necessary repairs on property on which there are mortgage loans in excess of 60 per cent. The loan would be repaid in three years. Mr. Smith said the purpose of the bill was to have property, and to benefit both the property holder and the bank.

Better Highway Lighting Sought

Proposals to extend the lighting system on Massachusetts highways, particularly the Newburyport turnpike, were heard by the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today, Prohibitive cost of installation and maintenance were seen as chief obstacle to any sizable project at this time, though Philip R. Kittfield, project engineer for the State Department of Public Works, said his department favored illumination of underpasses, curves and intersections as rapidly as possible.

Senator Cornelius E. Haley (R) of Rowley pointed out the need along the Newburyport turnpike and his view was supported by Senator Charles V. Hogan (D) of Lynn who said lights were needed to keep the highway up to date.

Mr. Kittfield spoke of a $96,000 yearly maintenance cost for lighting the Newburyport turnpike.

Bay Staters in Congress Urged to Aid Free Milk

A resolution asking the help of Massachusetts members of Congress in obtaining Federal funds to supply milk at one cent a bottle to school children was passed by the Boston School Committee last night. There are 108,000 school children in the City who are not getting any free milk or low-cost milk, Dr. Frederick R. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, told the Committee.

Bar Harbor Navigation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Army engineers reported to Congress today that additional navigation improvements would be inadvisable at this time at Bar Harbor. Local interests had requested further protection of the harbor against ground swell from the south and southeast to provide a safe anchorage for small craft and for the transfer of passengers and freight at the wharves.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 26
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc).

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Reveries; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Jose Bethencourt's Rhumba Band; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Spitalny's Orchestra; Musical Interlude.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Dancing with Glancy.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Electricity and Defense; Meet Edward Weeks.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJB, 16.30meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Turay Mihaly: Hungarian March, Orchestra; Feature Program by Rezso Vereczkei; Hungarian Songs by Gyula Basthi-Badics; News in English; National Anthem, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Jazz Songs, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.09meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Old Irish Songs. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by Herbert Hodge, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.42meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 6.66meg., 31m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.14meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Figures of U. S. Officials Show Sharp N. E. Employment Rise

Smoke canopies many a New England valley, machinery clatters day and night in local factories, armies of workers invade crowded cities; the mills no longer grind slowly.

Evidence of what else the past months of stepped-up defense production have brought the people of this State came today from the offices of the Collector of Internal Revenue and the State Administrator of the Work Projects Administration.

First, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector, revealed that there were 3,788 more employers in the Bay State during the three-months period ending Dec. 31 than there were during the similar period in 1939. The number of persons employing one or more who filed returns was 77,143.

Shifts From WPA

Here, Denis W. Delaney, WPA Administrator, might show that in the same period, while the tax office was noting that employers were more numerous, the WPA headquarters in Boston discovered it lost 7,128 persons to the call of private employment. And further, 2,770 gave no reasons for giving up their WPA status. Only 33 left for military service.

According to Collector Hassett, social security or old-age assistance taxes during the last three months of the year totaled $7,269,958.27, or $155,669.61 more than in 1939.

He continued: This revenue has already jumped to $2,403,648.98 for the month of January, a difference of $377,334.12 over that of January, 1940. In these figures are included a number of returns delinquent during the December quarter.

The social security returns, according to Mr. Hassett, represent a payment of one per cent of the State's payroll by both employer and employee. Thus, the returns can easily be interpreted as a barometer of industrial activity.

January Changes

Mr. Delaney had some January statistics, too. During the past month, 2,010 WPA workers left for private employment. Again, a large quota, 1,249, departed without giving any reason, and 244 left for military service.

Totals for the past six months show that 12,287 men and women on WPA rolls found private employment, said Mr. Delaney.

Federal officials pointed out, too, that these figures given by Mr. Delaney were not peculiar to Massachusetts, but had parallels in other New England States. In fact, one WPA project in Hartford was unable to continue because of the flow of its personnel to a local aircraft production factory.

They also pointed out that in 1940, one out of every two persons who left returned to WPA. The first month this year shows that only one out of every four persons returns for WPA relief, they said.

Salvation Army Centers For New England Troops

Recreation centers adjacent to military camps through New England are being worked out by the Salvation Army, it was announced here today by Maj. Chester R. Brown, welfare officer in this area.

Also the Salvation Army plans to help the boys keep in touch with the home folks by mail.

"We are bent on making Uncle Sam's men an army of letter writers," said Major Brown. "We want them to write home often. That letter means so much to a mother—a father—a friend. The Salvation Army will furnish the paper, the ink, the pens. We will see to it that they get plenty of fine reading material. We'll make an effort to make men who do not read good books read them. We will find the best of entertainment."

Outlining recreation and rest plans in New England, Major Brown continued: "A recreation room is being fitted with games, library and writing facilities at the Argonne Lodge in Bulfinch Place of Boston's West End for use by military men on leave here. Thirty-three bedrooms have been arranged for soldiers. Preparation for the care of a much larger number is in process at 14 Warrenton Street, Boston.

"In New Bedford about $1,000 has already been collected to assist in entertainment. All men on leave, short or long, from Camp Edwards will be given opportunity to join the fun at the New Bedford quarters, now in charge of Maj. John Hunter. When the time comes a recreation center will open.

"This plan will also be in vogue at Fitchburg, where many of the Fort Devens boys hurry for recreation, when their time-off starts."

Major Brown added that at New London, Conn., a Red Shield (Salvation Army) Club building has been rented, to be used by sailors of the naval base there.

In Portsmouth, N. H., the Army and Navy Association Building has been turned over to the Salvation Army and other agencies, to be used as the need arises for men of the Navy and those from Fort Constitution.

Major Brown also reported that work has already started in Springfield and Providence and said that all would be in readiness for a larger demand by those in the defense program. Further he indicated that plans would be under way this week to make recreation and rest possible in a Salvation Army Red Shield Hut at Burlington, Vt., for the men of Fort Ethan Allen.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	Around the Hub	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Place of the School	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	in National Defense"	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sk.	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Digest
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Music: vocal team	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Serenaders: music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	Studio speaker	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Heirs": drama	Quiz: soloists	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Tango Serenade"
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum":	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15	"Invitation to	"Electricity & Defense"	guests; orchestra	Rangers hockey game	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Learning"	Address by Secretary	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Bobbo Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News of the World	Harold L. Ickes	house": comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Parade"
11:00	Weather: News	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Parade"
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	from London	Rhumba Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Sport program	Ranny Weeks's Orch.
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Sport program	"Day's End": news

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock: News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy's Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	Movie Talk; Music	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	About Us	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Boston Speech School
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Armchair Quartet	"Melody Strings"	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical Early Edition	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	'Letter-Quest' with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; Georgia Mae,	"Of Human Bondage"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks Wal-	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Irene Hanify, organist	Carnival	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	The Cheer Up Gang	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum and Strum; "Con-	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	cert Hall of the Air"	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	U. S. Army Highlights	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Radio Garden Club	Jerry Sears' Orchestra
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Network program	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendesvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Digest
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or-	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	ing; "Does Irish Neu-	ing; "Does Irish Neu-	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	trality Endanger Amer-	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners	ican Interests?"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Sen. George W. Norris:	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Lease-Land Bill	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Harvard - Boston Univ.	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney":	basketball game; Jim	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffs; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Britt, announcer	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Mastersingers	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Rep. John Kee, W. Va.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Chicagoland Concert: re-	Local Sports
10:45	News of the World	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	corded	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter: recorded	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Senator Reynolds, N. C.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"; records-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm':	Day's End
11:45	ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

In Collection

1874 Doll From Paris

A choice collection of dolls is to be shown for the first time in Boston at the Hobby Show of the Press Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at Horticultural Hall on Friday, Feb. 28. The collection is the property of Mrs. Earle E. Andrews, of Winchester, Mass., President of The Doll Collectors of America, Inc. The doll illustrated is a French specimen made in 1874.

Doris Bramson Whitehouse, former actress at the Castle Square theater, will exhibit her collection of dolls gathered while touring with Mary Young, and later with Orson Welles.

These dolls came from all parts of the world, and many of them were presented to Miss Whitehouse by celebrities.

Fund Sought For Bedford Airport Site

Requests for $10,000 with which to buy land in Bedford for relief of traffic at East Boston Airport were heard by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today.

Crocker Snow, State Commissioner for Aeronautics, said that safe operation of the airport requires additional facilities for emergency landings.

He predicted the number of privately licensed pilots in Massachusetts would double this year. The figure now stands at 2,800, he said.

Mr. Snow went further than Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal. Mr. Snow today said the proposed field could be materially improved by adding 305 acres at a total cost of $15,500.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.
For Wednesday, Feb. 26
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Council Group Scans Budget As Items Are Hurried Through

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Although city and county department heads in the Hub are going through the formality of appearing before a City Council committee to explain their proposed allowances for 1941, many of them are not finding their important policies subjected to close scrutiny.

Observers attending the hearings commented that the Police Commissioner was not asked whether he was adopting any of the Finance Commission's proposed improvements which, it is authoritatively said, would result in savings aggregating $500,000 a year. They noted that the Assessors were not quizzed on their reasons for not replacing obsolete longhand methods with machine bookkeeping. Few department heads, onlookers found, have been asked how much farther they can carry the no-hiring policy, or whether they expect to fill vacancies.

No department head, observers commented, has been asked the question: "How could you save money if your allowance were cut a certain amount."

With a few exceptions, the executives have weathered the questioning without being asked to go deeply into the basic operation of their departments.

Pruned by Mayor

The fact that possibilities for further economies have so far not been plumbed by the Council committee—and these possibilities definitely do exist—was believed by some observers to have resulted from the avowed conviction of a majority of the Councilors that the Mayor has already pruned allowances to a minimum and that no further reductions are possible except in rare instances.

There has been more questioning about the possibility of adding additional employees than about the possibilities of reducing personnel, according to commentators.

This was seen when John F. McCarthy, Sealer of Weights and Measures, was interviewed, in part as quoted below:

Councilor Philip Austin Fish: How many deputy dealers do you have to inspect scales and measures in the city?

Commissioner McCarthy: Thirteen.

Mr. Fish: Are you shy any men?

Mr. McCarthy: We used to have 16.

Mr. Fish: Is the city suffering as result of having only 13? Which do you think is real economy: to have 13, or to have 16?

Mr. McCarthy: (after hesitating) I would say it is economy to have 13.

Contrasting with this challenging of a downward trend in costs, was the discussion when the Committee turned to an allowance for two new automobiles.

Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee: How many vehicles do you have now?

Mr. McCarthy: Eight.

That was all.

One More Car

Subsequent informal questioning by reporters disclosed that Mr. McCarthy intends to turn in only one car, a 1926 model Ford, and thus to increase his total to nine cars. When asked why he needed nine cars when he has fewer deputies today than during recent years, he explained that this would result in increased efficiency and more revenue from fees.

Similarly, the Committee apparently did not discover why the Brighton District Court spends $50 a year to supply lunches to detained prisoners, while no other district court in the county has such an appropriation.

Chairman Gottlieb has conscientiously stuck to his post, but for lengthy periods he has been left alone or with less than a quorum. Only three members of the seven-man committee showed up at the initial session. After a lengthy delay a non-member had to be drafted to get a "quorum."

At one afternoon session only the Chairman and one other member appeared, and three non-members were drafted. Soon four of these disappeared and the Chairman had to carry on alone.

Many of the questions so far have come from the Chairman. Of the remainder, perhaps 50 per cent have come from non-members of the Committee. Veteran observers say the Committee is sailing through the budget in record time.

Incidentally, county court clerks testified separately but unanimously upon questioning that they may find it cheaper to have private union shops do their printing than to use the city printing plant. One asserted that private shops did the same work for 20 per cent less money. Several of the clerks asserted the quality of private work is better.

The City Printing Superintendent already has been interviewed. Observers will be interested to see whether the Committee will call him back and to ask why his shop, which does not have a show a profit, apparently does not compete with private enterprise.

DeWitt John

Jury Service for the Women On Way to Passage in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 25—The privilege—or duty—of jury service, depending on the way Vermont women may look at the matter, appears now to be a question for themselves to decide as the bill before the Legislature moves toward passage with a referendum amendment attached. Contributing largely to advancement in the House was the solid bloc of 17 votes the women members of that body threw to the measure's support.

During the 43 days the General Assembly had been in session, the women members remained silent regarding their attitude as a whole toward the women's jury service bill. Their male confreres had been nonplussed as they alone discussed the pros and cons of a bill of interest primarily to the opposite sex. Most of them, on both sides of the question, admitted freely their support or opposition was prompted by the reaction found in their own homes and at their own firesides. The women members of the House, however, most of them, "homemakers" as they prefer to be called, had maintained silence.

As if waiting for the men to reach that stage of ineffectualness so often noted where matters concerning women are concerned, spokesmen for the women members of the House suddenly rallied last week behind the slogan, "Eventually, why not now?" caused the bill to be advanced to third reading with the referendum amendment. With the 17 women members' votes cast for the measure, further opposition in the House suddenly faded.

Attention is now focused on the Senate, a strictly masculine body for the first time in several sessions of the General Assembly. With or without the feminine influence, State House observers say the women's jury service bill be enacted into law subject to a referendum.

New Funds Needed

A recapitulation of demands already made upon the State's income by legislative processes indicate that if these are to be met $929,984 of new money will have to be raised. This was the not too reassuring report made at the request of Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Proctor by Howard C. Rice, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Appropriations, he said, outside of those in the budget total $512,468. In addition, department requests exceed the Governor's recommendations by $417,516.

April 12 has been suggested as the adjournment date of the General Assembly, but to do this members of both bodies have been warned that an average of 11½ bills will have to be disposed of daily between now and the date proposed.

Prohibition Party

The Prohibition Party of Vermont is seeking easier means of obtaining a place on the State ballot than is now provided under the law. Working on the promise that a minority party is at a disadvantage, particularly one whose candidate for Governor trails far down the field, a bill has been introduced in the Senate at the request of Harley Walter Kidder, of Barre, prominent in the Prohibition Party, to provide what he terms a "sound basis for making nominations now within the province of conventions in Vermont."

The bill provides that nominations may be made by conventions representing a political party "specifically named in section 221 of the public laws." This section, the substance of which dates back to 1892, recognizes three organized and established political parties and expressly names the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition Parties.

At present such nominations are made by political parties whose gubernatorial candidates at the preceding election polled one per cent or more of the total vote. The Prohibition Party, because its candidate failed to poll the required one per cent, has in recent years been forced to resort to the certificate method of filing their candidates for the State

Hardware Men Meet in Hub; HoldShow,Too

Hardware dealers are now ordering stock as much as six months ahead, according to officials of the New England Hardware Dealers Association. The Association opened its three-day convention at the Hotel Statler this morning. The policy of anticipation by hardware men is due to possible shortages of items on account of the demands of the United States Government for defense work.

"Be Prepared," is, therefore, very appropriately the motto of this year's Hardware Show which, beamed Russell R. Mueller, Executive Secretary of the Association, "is the biggest one we've had." In fact, he added, for the first time in 10 years it was necessary to turn exhibitors away due to lack of space.

3,000 Dealers Expected

More than 3,000 hardware dealers from all over New England are expected to look over the new stock of 100 exhibitors, and size up the business prospects for 1941.

Work on defense projects has already provided a tremendous stimulation for the hardware business which has been furnishing tools and materials for these new Government undertakings, many of which are centered around the Army and Navy bases in England, it was reported.

Assurance that as yet this sudden demand has brought about no shortage in supplies for the independent home builder came from Frank J. Toole of Providence, R. I., Vice-President of the Association. The next six months will tell the story, however, he admitted. It is difficult to predict now.

Supplies at present are adequate, according to John E. Swanson of Portsmouth, N. H., Chairman of the Exhibit Committee, because the dealers have stocked up in anticipation of shortages. He recalled, however, that one man declined to exhibit at the Show because he said he wouldn't handle any more orders than he already had on hand.

Two firms have gone out of the cutlery business recently and turned their factories over entirely to defense orders, it was disclosed, cutting off several million dollars of business formerly circulating in the hardware trade.

Micrometers are rapidly disappearing from the shelves of hardware stores, exhibitors said; the Government has requisitioned almost the entire supply. Precision tools are also scarce.

Shun Price Advances

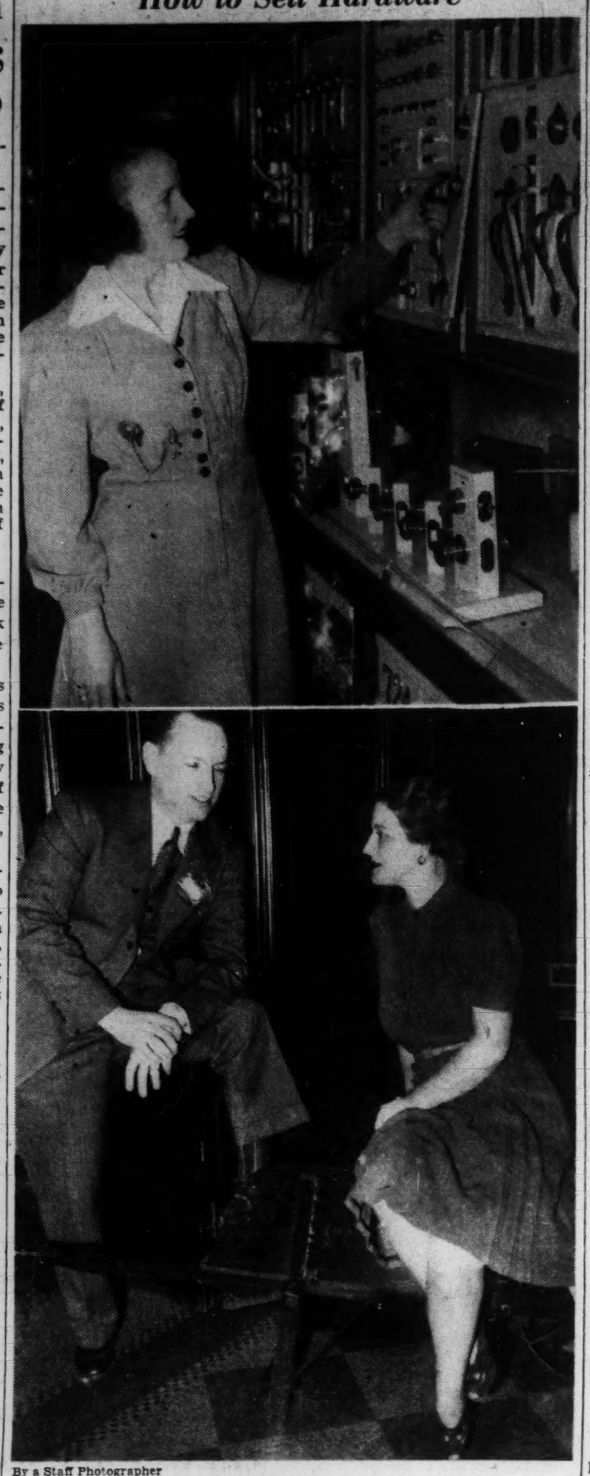
The Association is very desirous that there shall be no advance in prices due to the unusual conditions now existing. "We aim to be extremely conservative in our operations," declared Mr. Toole, "and not do anything which would encourage speculation in any way."

One feature of the Show, just opened today but which will continue as a permanent exhibit for the trade, is the Association's Model Hardware Store at 189 Dartmouth Street. Stocked almost entirely with the products of New England manufacturers, the new "streamlined" store exhibits the latest display methods and its principal aim is to create and promote new ideas for better merchandising by the dealers.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will talk to the dealers tomorrow morning on "New England's Part in National Defense," and the General Electric Company's "House of Magic" is expected to draw a large attendance to inspect the thousands of dollars of new electrical equipment which has been brought here for this exhibit.

The show will close on Thursday with the annual meeting of the Association and the election of new officers for the coming year.

How to Sell Hardware



By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Hardware Dealers Meet at the Statler

Top: Mrs. Eleanor Fitzgerald of Arlington, Mass., demonstrates one of the newest methods of merchandise display in the Model Hardware Store on Dartmouth Street. The sample handle and lock is fastened on a removable panel so that the customer may examine it in his own hands.

Below: John T. Skolfield, President of New England Hardware Dealers Association, talks over the hardware "show business" with Miss Catherine Phillips, Secretary of Display.

State Lottery Defeat Hailed As Senate Ignores Mandate

Massachusetts opponents of legalized gambling were rejoicing today over the severe Senate defeat of a proposed State lottery to help finance old age assistance.

Without a word of debate and on a mere voice vote the six lottery measures were swiftly killed in the Senate yesterday. Last week the House of Representatives also accepted adverse committee reports on the measures. Thus, the lottery issue is dead for another biennium.

For a time opponents of the lottery were apprehensive inasmuch as voters in 30 of the 40 Senatorial districts at the November election, 1940, voted to instruct their Senators to favor a lottery for old age assistance financing. However, the Senators took the position that they were not bound by such instruction. A standing vote and a roll call on the issue were avoided so that the Senators would not be put on a "political spot."

The Senate, prior to rejecting the lottery proposals, turned down a request by Senator Charles V. Hogan (D) of Lynn to table the lottery issue until after the Legislature disposes of bills to increase old age assistance benefits.

After the Senate session, Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor and one of the lottery bill petitioners, charged that "the will of the people . . . has been flagrantly ignored by the Senators who were definitely instructed by their constituents to vote for a State-operated lottery."

Opposition to the proposal included powerful church, civic and political leaders.

At the same session the Senate sent back to the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means for further consideration a bill to reapportion each municipality's share of State and county taxes. The measure was authorized by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham and Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, attacked proposed changes in city and town valuations under the bill.

The House of Representatives, by a 79 to 45 standing vote, killed a bill prohibiting Massachusetts employers from hiring special police during industrial disputes. The measure was sponsored by Labor's Non-Partisan League (Congress of Industrial Organizations). Opponents argued that "with the possibility of sabotage ever-present, this is not the time to restrict" the right of employers to protect their property.

The House also accepted an adverse committee report on a bill for a study by the State Judicial Council of the fees paid to county court officials, including deputy sheriffs. The measure was filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations as one of a series of bills designed to improve county government.

The Lower Branch also accepted an adverse report on a bill to bar the use of State militia in labor disputes. The bill was filed by Labor's Non-Partisan League. A similar report was accepted on a bill to prohibit police officers fingerprinting and photographing a person before his conviction.

Danaher's Aid Bill View

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Senator John A. Danaher (R), of Connecticut, told the Senate late yesterday that under the British aid legislation "we are asked to forswear the rights we have fought for and established under international law and pass an act so that our President, at his discretion, may take us into any war, among any nations, anywhere."

Bay State Hearings Listed for Tomorrow

The more important hearings scheduled for tomorrow by Massachusetts legislative committees include:

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed constitutional amendments to prohibit exacting a sales or similar tax unless approved by the voters on a referendum, to restrict gasoline tax revenue to highways, to limit real estate taxation to $25 per $1,000 valuation, and to permit adoption of a graduated income tax.

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to require appointment to a vacant Civil Service position the person heading the eligible list (Now any one of the first three may be appointed) and to revise other Civil Service practices.

State Administration (Room 423, 10.30 a. m.): Measures to establish a mortgage and loan appeal board and to set up a State commission to lend to Massachusetts citizens up to $300 at not more than one per cent a month interest.

Horse Still Has Part in Army; New Infantry Unit at Devens

From New England centers of activity in aid of national defense come information that:

The Army Horse is far from obsolete in modern warfare. Maj. Richard F. Anderson of the Quartermaster Corps, a specialist in army transportation matters for 24 years, cites recent battles in Europe, China and Africa to prove that horses, mules and even oxen are needed in a modern army to have the proper balance between mechanized and animal forces.

Addressing a radio audience today he said:

"Experience of other countries in recent years indicates definitely that the value of horses has been underrated. In the late war in Spain—Franco found he had to establish additional squadrons of cavalry before he could win, regardless of outside mechanized assistance given him. Italy had to use oxen and burros before she could win the war in Ethiopia. Japan in China has been forced to greatly augment her animal strength. Stories coming through censorship show that in Poland, Polish cavalry had bogged down German Panzer Divisions at their mercy in some instances. In those cases the Germans had cavalry in the rear which had to be used to save the mechanized units."

Major Anderson, who lives in Arlington, touched only briefly on motor transportation, saying this was so well known he only needed to point to America's fine roads and excellent automotive industry to indicate the part it will play in national defense.

Guardsman J. Garvan Cavanagh, head of a hat manufacturing concern and member of the State Legislature in Connecticut, today drilled with his regiment preparatory to leaving for Camp Blanding, Florida. He waived exemption "because I feel it is the duty of single men in good health and without dependents to serve their country in this hour of need."

Belmont Selective Service officials assert they cannot meet the call from higher authority for 120 selectees by Saturday. Judge Stone, chairman of the local board, said only 40 men are available in class 1A. He protests the quota assigned Belmont, says an error must have been made.

Sixteenth Infantry troops, 2,300 strong, from Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York, arrived in Fort Devens yesterday afternoon in a truck convoy of 80 vehicles. The trip required 13 hours. Average speed 26 miles per hour. The 26th Infantry from Plattsburg will arrive Thursday and Friday.

Financial Matters relative to purchase of land in Bedford for a fog-free inland airport large enough for army planes guarding the New England sea coast, are before the Massachusetts Legislature's Ways and Means Committee. The measure is labeled "Defense-Rush" and calls for a state appropriation for purchase of land for the project.

Machine Gun Target practice began yesterday at the new ranges at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards. Areas on both reservations have been blocked off and guards posted to warn all who might stray within range of fire.

Hostesses for Devens and Edwards who were sworn into federal service yesterday, today began work at their respective posts. They will supervise all camp activities Army authorities decide could be improved by the "feminine touch."

Mrs. Robert A. Hurley, wife of Connecticut's Governor, probably doesn't suspect it, but she's in line for the title of "Sweetheart of the 43rd Division." When Connecticut units were inducted into federal service she volunteered: "If any of you get lonesome and don't seem to be getting any mail, just write to me and I'll be happy to answer."

A War Department Bulletin indicated today that 25,000 men might be garrisoned at Camp Edwards by the end of June.

New Army Officers: A traveling board of officers to examine candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army has been named by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area. Col. Herbert A. Wadsworth, Infantry; Lieut. Col. Edward M. Barnum, Cavalry; and First Lieut. Joseph H. Bornstein, Medical Corps, will constitute the Board. They will first journey to the University of New Hampshire, at Durham, N. H., to examine candidates.

Silver Communion Service: The American Unitarian Association has presented a silver communion service to the Yankee Division through Lieut. Col. Abbot Peterson, Protestant Chaplain of the Division. Presentation was made at Eliot Hall in Boston, the home of the Unitarian Association.

Books for Soldiers of the 26th Yankee Division at Camp Edwards are being requested by the National Commander of the Yankee Division Veterans Association, Austen F. Appleby. "There must be thousands of people in New England who are eager to do something which will be a contribution to the welfare of the nation's defenders," says Mr. Appleby. Three collecting depots have been established in Boston at 333 Washington Street; Room 306 at 38 Newbury Street and the YD Club at 200 Huntington Avenue. The new book rate for mailing is now 1½ cents a pound. Each package should be marked "books."

Glass Jars for Army preserves, jams and jellies will soon appear in camps and forts throughout the country. Millions of these containers, designed by the research laboratories of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company of Toledo in co-operation with the Army, are already under production. They are lightweight, designed to conserve space, with shoulder contours that allow easy access to contents, and fitted with a cap that re-seals.

Cambridge Saving In Schools Seen

Approximately $30,000 to $40,000 could be saved in a decade by elimination of the newly established masters' list containing candidates for promotion, in the Cambridge grammar schools, William F. Galgay, School Committeeman, says.

Urging abolition of the list, the Committeeman said new masters should be appointed from the grammar school ranks. The present list comprises the names of candidates who had taken the examination recently for promotion.

Nearly 500,000 Live in N. H.; 5.6 P. C. Gain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Nearing the 500,000 mark, New Hampshire's population in 1940 was 491,524, an increase of 26,231 or 5.6 per cent, compared with the 1930 population, the Census Bureau reported today.

The average number of inhabitants per square mile was 54.5 as compared with 51.6 in 1930. New Hampshire's total land area is 9,024 square miles.

Both the rural and urban populations gained in numbers, but the ratio of urban population to the State's population as a whole dropped from 58.7 per cent to 57.6 per cent, and the rural ratio showed a corresponding gain from 41.3 per cent to 42.4 per cent.

The urban population increased from 273,079 in 1930 to 283,225 in 1940, and the rural population jumped from 192,214 to 208,299 in the same period, an increase of 16,085, compared with the urban increase of 10,146.

Manchester, the largest city, had a population in 1940 of 77,685, compared with 76,834 in 1930.

Nieman Fellows at Harvard Gain Help in Newspaper Work

Released from the pressure of a city room deadline and transplanted into a leisurely academic atmosphere, Harvard's 14 newspapermen on Nieman fellowships are finding in their study of social sciences the raw material for better news stories and editorials, they agreed in a survey today.

"Harvard does everything conceivable to make the year profitable"—"my eyes have been opened to completely new horizons"—"I wish I had five years to really go into my subject"—there were some typical comments made by the Fellows as they were being interviewed.

Like undergraduates, this year's 14 men from 11 different papers and the Associated Press have been going to class, reading in a stall in Widener Library, attending seminars, and perfecting their squash games in the New Athletic Building.

Like undergraduates, they are enthusiastic about some courses, skeptical of the value of others; lavish in their praise of most professors, critical of a few.

But the obvious conclusion of all they have to say is that the Nieman Foundation is beginning to accomplish the purpose for which it was established three years ago—that of "promoting and elevating the standards of journalism in the United States."

Of course, "the boys," as they call themselves, would be the last to admit to anyone else that they have been "promoted and elevated." It wouldn't be in the newspaper tradition. Just the same, the other newspapermen who work about Harvard can tell that they have been mellowed and seasoned by their "vacation with pay" in the Yard.

They are beginning to call the weekly conference with some chosen member of the faculty a "bull session," for instance. That is the academic term. When they first arrived last fall, the meetings were "press conferences."

A little of the Harvard indifference is seeping in. One week, at the Nieman dinner—which has seen such guests as Roy E. Larsen, of Time, Ralph Ingersoll of PM, Robert Frost, the poet, and James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School—a less distinguished speaker gave an address and was cross questioned.

"We tried to examine his thought processes," one Fellow explained afterward, with just the right amount of Harvardian hauteur. "I don't think there are any."

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Bruins Seek Twenty-Fourth Without Defeat Tonight—Improved Pitching Seen

First Place and Record At Stake in Local Game

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Late this afternoon a group of athletes, known to the hockey world as the New York Rangers, world champions, arrived at the Hotel Manger. World Champions should carry dignity and an impressiveness, but to the Boston hockey fans who follow the Bruins, the champions are just another hockey team tonight.

The local fans are completely wrapped up in the doings of their Bruins at the moment. Tonight they face Rangers at the Garden and are seeking their 24th consecutive game without defeat. If they succeed in winning or tying they will have completed half a seaon without losing.

Of course the record is an important issue to the players, but also in view is first place in the National Hockey League. The Bruins are racing Toronto Maple Leafs for the top position and the Leafs have a one-point margin over the Bruins at present.

Garden Sold Out

Since Toronto is in New York tonight playing the weakened Americans, it is almost certain that they will triumph and it is getting near enough to the close of the season for the Bruins to consider it imperative that Leafs do not get too far out front. Bruin fans are fully alert to the importance of this contest and the Garden is an assured sell-out.

The Ranger team that will take the ice against the Bruins tonight is at full strength. At one time or another the Rangers have operated this season without Capt. Art Coulter, Mac Colville, Alex Shibicky, Dutch Hiller, Phil Watson and Babe Pratt. But tonight they are all here and ready to go.

Altered Line-up

There will be an altered line-up for the Rangers tonight. Since early season, when Shibicky was forced out of the action for a spell, Lynn Patrick took over left wing with the Colville line and held it until last week. With Rangers faltering, Coach Frank Boucher put Shibicky back with his former pals and the line clicked for three goals against the Black Hawks.

Lynn Patrick has moved to the Watson line and that line scored the other goal against Chicago Sunday night. Hiller, who played at left wing with the Watson grouping, has taken over the post with the third line with Clint Smith at center.

Line-Ups Tonight

Boston		Rangers
Dumart, lw		rw, Hexiall
Schmidt, c		c, Watson
Bauer, rw		lw, L. Patrick
Smith, ld		rd, Coulter
Clapper, rd		ld, Pratt
Brimsek, g		g, Kerr

Alternates—Boston: Cowley, Conacher, Wiseman, Jackson, Reardon, Cain, Hill, Hollett, Crawford. Rangers: Heller, Shibicky, M. Colville, N. Colville, Hiller, C. Smith, Macdonald, M. Patrick, Pike.

* * *

Bruins are ready for tonight's game . . . Every man is in shape and the team is picking up speed . . . Since it is now engaged in a long unbeaten stretch it may sound funny to hear that it is picking up speed, but Manager Ross has kept the team off the ice except for games lately and they have been more or less resting.

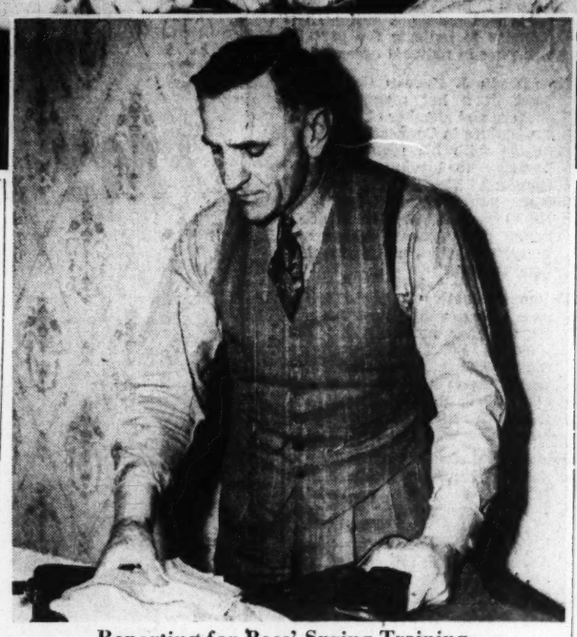
* * *

New York writers are getting enthused about Rangers . . . It is their belief that the Patrickmen will be right for the play-offs . . . Neil Colville welcomed the return of Shibicky and scored two goals —his first counters in 18 games . . . Frank Boucher would like to beat Boston tonight to bolster the morale of the Rangers . . . The New Yorkers hope to clinch fourth place and they have a good chance to take third before the conclusion of the season.

* * *

If the Bruins eliminate Toronto in the first play-off of four-out-of-seven games it is more than likely that they will have these Rangers in the final play-off for the Stanley Cup . . . Detroit, Rangers, Chicago and Canadiens are the teams for the lower section of the play-offs and Rangers should survive that competition.

Boys Get Ready to Go to Work



Reporting for Bees' Spring Training

Upper: San Antonio—Pitcher Al Javery, catcher Phil Masi, and pitchers Dick Erickson and George Barnicle registering at their hotel on their arrival in San Antonio. Lower: Casey Stengel, manager of the Boston Bees baseball team, unpacking a suitcase.

Shellenback Sees Better Mound Work for Red Sox

BULLETIN

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 25—Heavy rains caused postponement of the Red Sox practice here this morning. The grounds were heavily drenched over night and extra time was needed to dry out the field. An exhibition game with a Cuban team has been added to the training schedule. It will be played March 27 at Havana. The game with the Phillies at Miami has been moved ahead to March 26.

Take Big Frank Shellenback's word for it, Red Sox fans will see an improved brand of pitching from the home boys when they pay their way into Fenway Park this summer.

"Remember, this is only the second practice session and nobody can tell at this early hour what to expect later on," said Joe Cronin's mound coach, after a weary band of Boston players had filed back into the Payne Field clubhouse. "But judging from what I saw last fall, what I've heard this winter and what I've seen out here yesterday and today, I'd say we're going to be a lot better than last year.

"There are those fellows Judd and Newsome out of the Pacific Coast League, and Ryba out of the International—three fellows with plenty of minor league experience behind them," Shelly went on. "Down at the Atlanta meetings last December Bill Sweeney and several other West Coast boys told me that this Judd, if he gets off to a good start, will help us a lot. He's a southpaw, and pretty fast. Not only that, he's been around long enough to know what it's all about. We hope he can get the ball over the plate.

Newsome Won 23

"Newsome was in the coast league for four or five years," Frank continued. "When I saw him pitch out there he was fairly fast and had a good curve ball. Since then he's picked up a knuckleball, which is probably why he had such a good year. He won 23 games. The records prove he has good control—walked only 74 men in over 300 innings. With that experience, he should be able to give us a lift.

"Then there's Ryba. You know how long he's been pitching. He may not win for us over a period of years, but he should help us for a while. We probably can start him once a week and work him the rest of the time in the bull pen. You know he has control and won't make many bad pitches.

Fleming Strong

"Personally, I think this fellow Fleming is going to produce for us. He's big and strong and can be worked in and out of the bull pen. Although I don't know this early what Joe (Cronin) is planning, Mike could be the man to take Heving's place. I think Dobson will pitch good ball for us. I know he looked great against us all last season. I don't know what he did facing other clubs, but he sure gave us a lot of trouble.

"We know all about Dickman, Wilson and Grove. Harris should come back after that stretch in the minors. His attitude has changed. He no longer is a cocky kid. He's found out that a fellow must work hard to stay up in the majors. We can't tell yet about the arms of Rich and Butland. If they are all right again, these boys will help. They proved in the minors that they know how to pitch. Hash and Johnson are a year smarter. This is Wagner's last chance and he may be hard to eliminate."

* * *

Shellenback thinks that Brown, Dasso, Hughson and Sayles may still need more experience in the smaller leagues, but warns not to forget them entirely. "Joe (Cronin) didn't figure on Johnson a year ago, but you know what the kid did when given a chance. Another youngster may do the same thing this spring. You never can tell about young pitchers."

Larry Powell, the third pitcher from the Pacific Coast League, is younger than Newsome and Judd, but may have enough to stay. Dominic Di Maggio, who played with him in the West, is one of his strongest boosters.

Hughie Duffy, who was playing ball when your grandfather was a boy, got a laugh from the crowd when he told a visiting newspaperman: "This is my third trip South with the Red Sox and you can quote me as saying that I'll make the grade this time."

Huskies Can Upset Plans Of Title-Seeking Eagles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston College's high-scoring hockey team found itself on the horns of a dilemma today as it prepared to close out its season against Northeastern at the Arena tonight. In the other half of the college ice doubleheader, Boston University will meet M. I. T.

The Eagles are currently enjoying their best season in nearly two decades. Their team is challenging and just about ready to assume the mythical eastern title. Yet with 12 victories in 13 games and an undefeated record in New England Intercollegiate League competition, the Eagles still find that their right to the league championship is in doubt.

Huskies Hold Key

Everything, of course, depends upon the game with Northeastern tonight. If Boston College wins, they will take the title. If the Huskies pull an upset, though, the Eagles will have to wait until the end of the week to see whether they are the champions, or whether Colby's surprising sextet has waltzed into the picture instead.

This unusual situation, wherein a team which is undefeated and has won the most games in league competition is not the undisputed leader of the race, comes about because of the percentage basis on which the league standing is formed. It so happens that Colby is also undefeated, but even though the Mules have played only five games, they are tied with the Eagles.

B. C. can take the title by defeating Northeastern because that victory would give them eight wins. Colby could not then catch the Eagles for the Waterville sextet has only two league games left on its schedule—with Tech Friday night and with Northeastern Saturday, both games to be played here at the Arena. Two victories for Colby would see them end the season with seven wins, one short of the Eagles, and even though both would wind up with a perfect percentage of 1.000, the Donald Sands Memorial Trophy is awarded to the team with the greater number of victories. B. C. and Colby, incidentally, have not and will not meet this season.

Northeastern, it can be seen, can play an important part in this final disposition of league prizes. By defeating B. C. and losing to Colby the Huskies will have been the deus ex machina by which the Mules will take the title, for there is little question but that Colby will defeat M. I. T. Friday.

Will Do Its Best

Fully cognizant of these facts, Northeastern will be doing its best to knock off Boston College tonight, and Colby later. The Huskies, now in third place with four victories in five games, have lost their only contest to the Eagles and are eager to settle the score. At the time of their first meeting, the Huskies had just lost their star player, Eddie Barry, and were a disorganized and disheartened group of boys. Since then Coach Herb Gallagher has brought them around to where they have shown definite improvement and believe themselves capable of winning.

No line-up changes are expected for either team. Coach Gallagher will start his first line of Bob Saumsiegle, Capt. Johnny Chipman, and Fred Cusick with Lou Cunningham and Ronnie McKinnon at defense and Don Hansis in goal. Boston College will counter with its flashy line of Fishy Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Capt. Johnny Pryor in front of Bob Mee and Al Maguire on defense and Hugh Sharkey in goal.

Probable Line-Ups

Northeastern		Boston College
Saumsiegle, lw		rw, Pryor
Chipman, c		c, Chaisson
Cusick, rw		lw, Dumond
Cunningham, ld		rd, Mee
McKinnon, rd		ld, Maguire
Hansis, g		g, Sharkey

Northeastern spares: Hutchinson, Fernberg, Carder, Ross Westlund, Demontier, Reanue, Bell.
Boston College spares: Powers, W. Boudreau, Babine, Cuenin, Sullivan, McLaughlin, Houle, Flynn, J. Boudreau, Clark, Carlin, Arone.

Boston University		M. I. T.
Hines, lw		rw, Cadogan
P. Brown, c		c, Arnold
Chambers, rw		lw, Blanchard
Neilson, ld		rd, Small
Shoemaker, rd		ld, Christison
Sullivan, g		g, Gordon

Boston University spares: Blasenak, McArthur, Breezear, Davidson, Dewhurst, Pollard, W. Brown, Farrell, Fitzgerald, Bott.
M. I. T. spares: Waller, Hart, Phaneuf, Edmunds.

Belated Spurt Of Ramblers In Play-Off Race

By the Associated Press

The Philadelphia Ramblers, who have won six-straight games in a belated effort to get one of the three play-off positions in the American Hockey League's Eastern Division, run into really tough opposition tonight. They meet the Cleveland Barons, leaders of the Western Group, on Cleveland's rink.

The Barons are 10 points ahead of their field and in very little danger of being overtaken, even though they've played three more games than the second-place Hershey Bears. Still they'd like to win this game, for they were the team that started Philadelphia on its winning streak two weeks ago. It was Cleveland's second loss to the Ramblers this season after winning their first three encounters.

Despite their winning streak, the Ramblers haven't made much progress toward the play-offs. They're still five points behind the third-place New Haven Eagles, who are only two points from the division-leading Providence Reds. The Ramblers have only nine more games to play, including tonight's, while New Haven has 10.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston College	7	0	78	21	1.000
Colby	5	0	41	12	1.000
Northeastern	4	1	44	18	.800
Boston Univeristy	4	3	39	35	.572
New Hampshire	4	6	36	57	.400
Middlebury	1	3	6	24	.250
Bowdoin	0	5	10	36	.000
M. I. T.	0	7	15	66	.000

Tuesday: Northeastern vs. Boston College, and Boston University vs. M. I. T., at Boston Arena.
Friday: Colby vs. M. I. T. at Boston Arena.
Saturday: Colby vs. Northeastern, and Boston University vs. New Hampshire at Boston Arena.

and M. I. T. winding up their hockey schedules. Saturday evening's double-header at the Arena will be the final New England League games, leaving Harvard to carry on alone in the Quad League.

Heads Skate Show

Vivi-Anne Hulten

Figure Skating Champion of Sweden, who will both direct and star in The Skating Club of Boston Carnival at the club's own huge indoor rink on Soldiers Field Road, near Harvard Stadium, March 20, 21, 22, 23

Kelly, Coleman Keep Bees Busy by Lofting Fungoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 25—With Long George Kelly and Bob Coleman lofting fungoes at Alamo Stadium, since Pitman-Sullivan Field is not ready yet, the Bees' pitchers started reducing. Bill Posedel, Jim Tobin, Manny Salvo and other Boston elbow artists did plenty of running before Casey Stengel finally called quits.

Since a number of nationally known baseball writers have already condemned the Swarm's 1941 catching department because not one of the three backstops carried by the club last season could hit even .200, the ticklish receivership question was put up to Stengel, the big boss man of the Bees.

"I need a hard-hitting catcher to team up with Ray Berres," Ol' Case readily admitted. "Frankly, I was in hopes that we could secure such a player during the off season, but so far the management hasn't been able to produce one.

"Berres is a great receiver. Not even the crafty Al Lopez is any more adept at throwing runners out at second or picking men off the bases than Ray. Unfortunately he's a light sticker, so on more than one occasion I've had to take him out in the third or fourth inning for a pinch hitter when we had a chance to break up the game.

Masi His Boy

"Everybody calls Phil Masi 'my boy,'" continued the Bees' manager, "and the youngster did a fine job for me and the club in 1939. But he wasn't so good last year. Both his throwing and batting were below par.

"Masi is the type of player who puts on a lot of excess weight unless he is worked overtime. Back in 1939 he caught in batting practice every day at Bradenton, Fla. This 'drudgery' kept him fit, and he started the regular season in perfect condition. Last spring fellows like Sandlock and Arpolick did most of this heavy duty and Phil never really got down to his best playing edge. As a result he never looked impressive.

"How about Sig Broskie whom you got from York?" Stengel was asked.

"I liked his catching, batting and spirit in our September games," declared the Swarm's pilot. "But you can't always tell about those contests," Stengel added. I've seen plenty of players shine that month who were washouts in June, July and August when the pressure was on. The games in September are just like exhibition contests."

"How about your infield?"

Infield Is Set

"I'm pretty well satisfied with that department," was Casey's rejoinder. "Miller's tops in the league. Rowell, as you know, led the league in hitting for three weeks last year and finished the season over the .300 mark. Sisti improved steadily during the last three months of the year and was playing a bang-up game at third when the campaign closed and West looked particularly good at first on the road, scooping up plenty of mean, low throws.

"Majeski should help us as a pinch hitter. You have to possess power to bat .323 in the International League. And Wietelmann is a good utility fielder. You can put him in during the last few innings of any game without weakening your defense."

"Well, then, outside of a catcher who can hit, what do you need most?"

Needs Outfielders

"Two slugging outfielders," said Stengel without an instant's hesitation. "It isn't fair to expect Johnny Cooney to play every game for us in 1941. He did a marvelous job a year ago and we can count on him to fill in beautifully this year if he's needed. Outside of Terry Moore there isn't a better fielder in the loop.

"Although Gene Moore covered acres of territory in the sun field and hit right handed pitching after he joined us early in June last year, he was not very effective against southpaws. Consequently, I'd like to spell him with a powerful right-handed batter.

"Have you any players in mind for those two posts?"

"Yes, I have three rookies, Don Manno and Clarence Bray, who were at Evansville last year, and Mel Preibisch, who joined us after the Hartford season ended. If two of these three boys should make good, we'd really be in clover.

"Manno is a second edition of Chet Ross. He hit an even .300 for Coleman and batted in 113 runs. The lad also showed his class in our league, hammering a grand slam homer which gave us a win over the Dodgers on Sept. 26. Bray likewise looks like a comer. He hit .336 in the Three-I League and covered plenty of ground. Preibisch also showed promise in the games he played for us."

Cornell's 1942 Grid Card

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—Army and Penn State will replace Harvard and Navy on Cornell's 1942 football schedule announced today. The Cadets will be met at West Point Oct. 10 and Penn State at home, Oct. 17.

The schedule:

Oct. 3, Colgate; 10, Army at West Point; 17, Penn State; 24, Syracuse at Syracuse; 31, Columbia at New York; Nov. 7, Yale at New Haven; 14, Dartmouth; 21, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Around The Hub

Crimson Athletes Busy

Seven contests are on tap for members of Harvard's sports family tomorrow, with four varsity and three freshman teams due to see action.

Heading the list are the varsity basketball game with Boston University and the varsity swimming meet with Springfield, both at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge, and the varsity hockey game with Army in Boston Garden. Also on the program are the varsity squash team B's match with the Harvard Club at Hemenway Gymnasium, the freshman track meet at Andover, and the freshman contest before the basketball and swimming meets. In the latter sport the Grimson yearlings will swim against the Boston Boys' Club.

In basketball Harvard will be seeking to make up for the 40-39 defeat at the hands of Boston University last year. It will have a job, however, for the Terriers are rated at the top among the college quintets in the Boston area and are currently enjoying one of the best seasons in B. U. history. The Crimson mermen are expected to make short work of Springfield, and bounce back into the winning column after losing their first meet of the season last Saturday to Princeton.

* * *

When the Boston Olympics face off against the Baltimore Orioles in Baltimore tomorrow night, there is a strong possibility that four members of Boston College's outstanding hockey team will appear in the Olympics' lineup. Permission has been granted by Boston College authorities for Ray Chaisson, Fishy Dumond, Capt. Johnny Prior, and Bob Mee to play with the Olympics following their final college game against Northeastern at the Boston Arena tonight. Chaisson, Prior, and Dumond form the highest-scoring forward line in college hockey today. Mee has had some experience, having played with Olympics as defenseman two seasons ago.

* * *

At Baltimore the Olympics will again find themselves shorthanded, as Gerry Desrosiers, Junie Stubbs, and Ed Barry remain home because of injuries, and Frankie Spain, Al Boronowski, Bob Jeremiah, and possibly Danny Sullivan stay here because of business. Friday night the Olympics play in Atlantic City before returning home for two games at the Garden with Washington Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Seventeen teams are due to compete in the Garden tomorrow and Thursday for the N. E. A. A. A. U. hockey championship. Heading the list is Amesbury, defending champion, while other teams include Barre Hockey Club, Winooski Red Wings, White Park Club of Concord, Berlin Hockey Club, Ludlow, Medford Hockey Club, Hyde Shoe A. A., Hingham, Cove, Playmore of Lexington, Lynn Rangers, Watertown Arsenal Apprentice School, East Boston Town Team, Acton Flyers, Revere Rangers, and Chelsea Hockey Club.

B. U.'s basketball forces rolled up 61 points to 48 for Colby last night to mark their ninth-straight victory on their home court. It was their 10th win in 13 stars, with Jimmy Cassidy the scoring hero with 21 points. Al Kawal's freshman quintet continued its amazing record by defeating Huntington School 67-17 for its ninth victory in 10 starts.

Briefs: Bill Cowley has nine more games to play in which to score three assists and break the N. H. L. assist record. . . . When the Bruins finally do lose, if they do, the fans can still have a record to watch. . . . It seems odd to realize that Rhode Island State no longer retains top position among New England quintets. . . . It has won won 19 out of 21 games, but has lost to one New England team — Connecticut. . . . Dartmouth has edged ahead with a spotless record against N. E. opposition. . . . Tomorrow night sees the Boston College officials in solemn conclave for the purpose of picking a new grid coach. . . . No news will come from this meeting, however, John Curley says. . . . The Eagles' Graduate Director of Athletics declares that this first conference will be to weed out and sift down the candidates.

Harvard Facing Army Six

For the second time in Harvard hockey history the varsity six will meet Army in a game at Boston Garden tomorrow at 8 p. m. The only other time the teams took the ice together was in 1931 when the Crimson's championship outfit drove the Cadets into the nets 10-0.

Harvard and Army rate even this year, both having below average records and both showing brilliant streaks for no more than a period at a time. Army tied Boston University 2-all this month, while Harvard was laced by the Terriers 7-3 in December. Army dropped a 6-2 verdict to Princeton in January, while the Crimson gave way 6-2 and 10-4 to the Tigers the same month, and then came back to be shaved by Princeton 4-3 and 5-4 in Quadrangular League games this month.

Both teams have shown steady improvement. Harvard against Dartmouth Saturday in the second period came up with its best hockey of the year, and then slowed down in the third to lose 5-4. The Army game will be the Crimson's last before the opening of its annual series with Yale at New Haven Saturday.

Coach Clark Hodder will start against the Cadets his regular first line of Capt. Pren Willetts, Burgy Ayres, and George Duane, the only line that has played consistently good hockey for Harvard this season. At defense will be Sherm Gray and Stacy Hulse, backed by Greely Summers and George Dreher. At goal is Ab Fenn, who has been a standout this year. The second line will be centered by Gordie McGrath with Demarest Lloyd and Bob Cox on the wings. The third line will be the sophomore trio of Caleb Loring, Jack Paine, and George Gebelein.

Coach Ray Marchand of the Army will have a first line of Capt. Willard Gilbert at left wing, with Roscoe Woodruff at right wing and Fred Tate at center. At right defense will be Joe Grygiel and at left defense Steve Plume. In the nets will be Joe Tate. All are seniors except Fred Tate, who is a junior. Alternating at defense will be Lloyd Salisbury and Art King. The alternate lines are Sid Peterman, center, Ed Corcoran, right wing, and Bob Elsberry, left wing; and John Phelan, center, Jim Frankosky, right wing, and Howie Lambert, left wing. Charlie Garvin is the second goalie.

Many Seek Colby Post

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 25 (AP)—More than 60 candidates have filed application for the head football coaching post left vacant at Colby College by Al McCoy's recent transfer to Harvard as backfield coach, Gilbert F. Loebs, physical education department head, announced today.

The batch will be sifted down to about 20 candidates whom he will interview in Boston or New York, Loebs said, and from that number the five outstanding aspirants will be turned over to the college athletic council for consideration.

The final selection will be made by President Franklin W. Johnson, with the council's recommendation.

Players Called

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The handicapped New York Americans of the National Hockey League called up forward Bill Benson and defense man Andy Brannigan from the Springfield Farm of the American League. The Amerks, in last place, lost defense man Pat Egan for the rest of the season when he was hurt in Boston, and earlier have lost Wilf Field, also a back-liner, and forward Tommy Anderson.

Norwich Ski Meet

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 25 (AP)—Five New England colleges will be represented in Norwich University's 21st Winter Carnival Friday and Saturday.

Robert D. Fletcher, director of the ski meet, has announced that New Hampshire, Middlebury, Williams, Vermont, and Norwich would compete in the downhill, cross-country, slalom, and jumping.

H. C. Appoints Manske

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP)—Edgar Manske, former star football end at Northwestern, has been appointed to the Holy Cross grid coaching staff. He will report for duty with the Crusaders March 1, according to an announcement today by Thomas J. McCabe, director of athletics at Holy Cross.

Manske played end with the Chicago Bears, world pro champions last fall, and is considered one of the best wings in the pro game.

To Coach at M. S. C.

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Francis J. Riel, former pitching ace and all-around athlete at Massachusetts State College, has been appointed as the institution's baseball coach, succeeding Elbert F. Caraway, who resigned in December. Riel, who was graduated in 1939, spent the past two summers pitching for the Rochester International League team and Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League. He has been doing graduate work here during the college sessions.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Hank Leiber, New York Giants' center fielder, reported a holdout; turned down $10,000 offered by club and asked $15,000.

Major-League Baseball All-Stars to Meet Pacific Coast League Players March 9

Connie Mack to Manage Members of Senior Team

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The bright spot on the local sports horizon is the meeting between the major baseball All Stars and the best players in the Coast League at Gilmore Stadium March 9.

Connie Mack, grand old man of baseball, will manage those members of the major league clubs in spring training out here, while Bill Sweeney, of the Hollywood club, will guide the local satellites. Baseball talent on the field that day will make the sports diamond sparkle more than the best gem ever brought out of Africa.

Four Big Teams

Contributing representatives of the major leagues will be Pittsburgh, Chicago White Sox, Chicago Cubs, and the Philadelphia Athletics.

The best players of the Sacramento, Hollywood, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, and Seattle teams will be pitted against the big boys. Oakland and San Francisco will be unable to send players.

This game will mark the official opening of Southern California's exhibition season, and probably will be so good that all other contests will be anticlimactic.

Local ball observers welcome this opportunity to "size up" Coast players for the coming season, in addition to seeing finally just how well the minor league lads can take care of themselves against top-notch players.

When asked about chances for Lou Novikoff, last year's sensation with the Los Angeles Angels who was picked up by the Cubs, Jimmy Wilson, new manager, said that although he has never seen him, he is confident that there will be a berth for the player.

Can Use Color

"The team can use color as well as an outfielder who can knock the fences down," he said. "I understand that is a good description of Novikoff."

While showing much respect for the other teams of the league, Wilson was pretty certain that the Cubs would cop the pennant this year.

Local fans are holding high hopes for the Hollywood Stars this coming season. Of course, it must be remembered that many of us felt the same way last year and were sorely disappointed. Yet, all in all, prospects do look better now and it might be possible that a brighter day is dawning.

Twinks' Fold

Oscar Reichow, business manager of the club, said that Harry Rosenberg, slugging outfielder recently purchased from the Portland Beavers, officially has entered the Twinks' fold. As was mentioned here repeatedly last season, an outfield that could hit the ball now and then was the one thing the club needed.

Rosie last year finished the season with an average of .314, and scored 91 hits, drove in 70, hit 28 doubles, six triples, and for circle clouts.

Others of like caliber who are expected to make the club one to contend with are Babe Herman, Frenchy Uhalt, John Dickshot, and Johnny Bartlett.

* * *

Montagu Love, film actor, will present medals to winners of the Hollywood Athletic Club "Round-the-World" swimfest at a banquet this week.

Among the winners were Marilyn Hubbard, daughter of a Hollywood newspaperman; Sabu, film actor; Rita Waller, Bill Treble, and Anita Lhoest.

* * *

Sports Spurts: Jackie Robinson, U. C. L. A.'s ace Negro athlete, was quoted last week by an Oakland paper as saying that he plans to quit the Bruin institution at the end of the basketball season to play pro baseball or basketball . . . A billiard tourney for women is being mulled by Patsy Natalie, billiard star and manager of the Billiard Department of the Cinema Sports Center. Women have shown increased interest in the game here recently . . . The annual Pacific Southwest Badminton Championships will be held March 7, 8 and 9 at the Hollywood Sports Center. **A. S., 3d.**

Canadian Open

TORONTO (CP)—The Royal Canadian Golf Association has decided to hold the 1941 Canadian open golf championship tournament in Toronto late in August, with the course and exact dates to be decided by the executive committee within the next two weeks.

The association decided not to hold the Canadian amateur tournament this year. It was also cancelled last year, when it was scheduled to be played at Edmonton.

Hogan at Hershey; Picard at Twin Hills

HERSHEY, Pa., Feb. 25 (AP)—Selection of Ben Hogan, top money winner among 1940 golfers, as pro of the Hershey Country Club succeeding Henry Picard was announced today.

Picard resigned as pro at the Hershey club, effective March 15, to take a similar position at the Twin Hills Country Club, Oklahoma City.

A.A.U. Track Meet in June

NEW YORK (AP)—The National A. A. U. outdoor track and field championships have been awarded to Philadelphia. They will be held June 27-28.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	25	11	4	115	78	54
Boston	21	7	11	136	87	53
Detroit	16	13	10	87	80	42
Rangers	15	18	6	111	119	36
Chicago	15	20	6	101	117	36
Montreal	13	22	6	105	122	32
Americans	8	27	5	93	140	25

New Federation Formed to Rule Pan-U. S. Games

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The American Olympic Committee, in operation the past 20 years, has adopted a new name and a new function.

Representatives of 64 sports groups have organized the United States of America Sports Federation to gain jurisdiction over participation in the first Pan-American Games, scheduled to be held at Buenos Aires in November, 1942. A constitution for the new body, prepared in advance, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

In essence, it will be the same self-perpetuating organization as the American Olympic Association, but with broader powers. The only major change provides that, instead of exercising its functions through the American Olympic Committee, it will operate through two similar committees, one to govern Olympic participation and one for the Pan-American Games.

In view of the new Pan-American associations, the name "American" was dropped in favor of "United States." Otherwise, only minor changes were made, with Avery Brundage of Chicago, Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, N. J., and Gustavus Town Kirby and Frederic Rubien of New York holding the principal offices, and the principal committees continuing in operation.

Army Baseball Teams Allowed In Tournament

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 25 (AP)—Army baseball teams will get a chance this summer to compete for the National semi-pro baseball title.

Ray Dumont, President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, said today the Congress had amended its rules to permit four Army teams to compete in the 16-bracket semi-pro State tournaments and eight soldier clubs in the 32-bracket State events.

He said training centers could hold their own elimination tournaments if they produced more than the maximum Army teams allowed for State meets. Teams must represent at least a regiment.

Other inducements announced for soldier clubs included:

Professional players called into the Army through selective service after June 1 may participate in the tournaments.

No Army team will be required to compete in district tournaments in which civilian clubs must qualify.

Soldier fans in uniform may attend the national tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 15-27, without charge.

Maj. Adrian Lindsey, Athletic Director at nearby Camp Robinson, said the camp would have 12 regimental teams.

"That means," he said, "that about 250 players will be represented on the leading camp teams. Multiply this by an approximate 400 camps and that means 100,000 players will be participating."

Team Competition

NEW YORK (AP)—The emphasis in track and field, which has been on individual effort for the past month and a half, will swing over to team competition next Saturday night at the annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. championships at Madison Square Garden.

The team title is the big thing in the I. C. 4-A meet, and it will be defended by New York U. against the onslaught of a record number of 33 rivals. Most dangerous of these should be Penn State, with a potential 10 points in Sprinter-Broad Jumper Barney Ewell Along; Pittsburgh, which has Bill Carter as its most likely star in the same events; Pennsylvania, with Ed Beetem in the weights and John Drebinger in the mile, and Fordham, with sophomore Jack Campbell likely winner of the 600 and with powerful mile and two-mile relay teams.

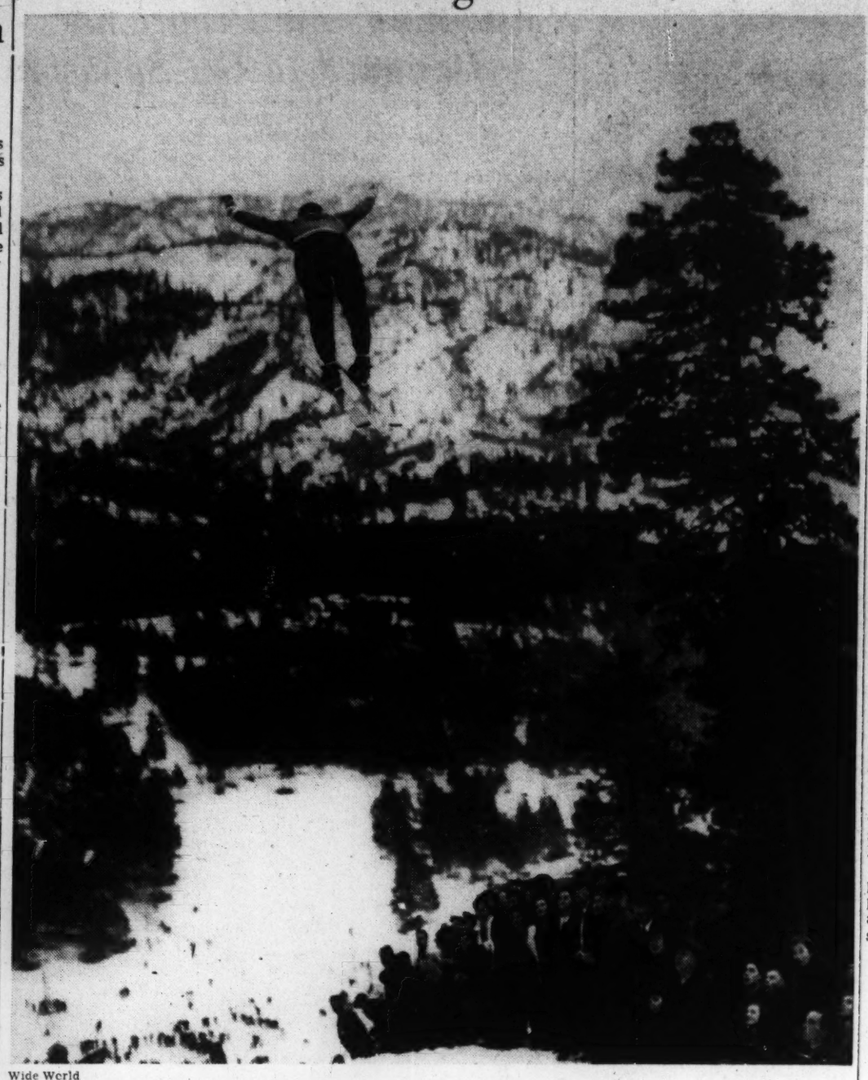
N. Y. U.'s one sure winner should be Les MacMitchell, the 20-year-old junior warmed up for defense of his college mile title by running a 4:11:6 anchor mile that carried the Violets to a world record of 7:25.3 in the National A. A. U. distance medley relay Feb. 22. His problem will be not so much one of speed, but of managing to maneuver his way through a field of some 20 rivals.

Less than an hour after his solo duty, MacMitchell will be called upon to run the half-mile anchor for N. Y. U.'s two-mile relay.

Scores Over 1,000

DELAWARE, Ohio (AP)—Frankie Baumholtz, flashy Ohio University forward, ran his scoring total for three years of collegiate basketball competition to 1,013 points Feb. 22 in leading his team to a 62-52 victory over Ohio Wesleyan University here. Baumholtz sank 10 field goals and four free throws for 24 points in the contest. Ohio U., which has one more game this season, has won 15 and lost 3.

Threat to Engen's Crown



Wide World

LEAVENWORTH, Wash. — Torger Tokle, New York City ski-jumping ace, flying past the judges stand in his breath-taking flight here Jan. 9 to establish a new American record of 273 feet from the takeoff. The old mark was 257 feet. The Tokle-Alf Engen rivalry is expected to bring out a new champion in the national meet in the Snoqualmie Ski Bowl on March 2.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas—The Boston Bees' pitching candidates have accused veteran Wes Ferrell of stealing a march on them by doing most of his spring training in winter. Ferrell cut loose during the opening workout and amazed some of the youngsters. Since then, he has been mobbed by rookies eager to learn his "nuthin ball" secrets.

Havana—Van Mungo's arm was the Brooklyn Dodgers' principal topic of conversation today after an intra-camp game that was better forgotten otherwise. Mungo pitched two innings and looked to be almost in mid-season form. Manager Leo Durocher commented afterward that he "really had something on the ball," and that he used his old free overhand motion. Catcher Clyde Sukeforth said Van had a "real live fast ball." Coach Red Corriden, who watched Mungo's face for signs of a twinge, couldn't see any.

San Antonio, Texas — The St. Louis Browns were hoping it wouldn't rain today so they could open their spring training, but Manager Fred Haney already had his ray of sunshine. That was the news his star outfielder, Rip Radcliff, had signed the fifth contract the club offered.

Pasadena, Calif. — Manager Jimmy Dykes had everything under control except the weather, as the Chicago White Sox began real practice today. Muddy uniforms were all the players had to show for yesterday's opening drill. Billy Knickerbocker, favored to win the regular second-base job, joined the early starters, although he wasn't due until Saturday.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The batterymen, who usually get all the attention during the first week of training, appear in for a bad time of it in the New York Yankees' camp. During the first drill, four rookie infielders—Johnny Sturm, Gerry Priddy, Phil Rizzuto and Buddy Blair—put on a fielding exhibition that drew gasps from the rest of the squad.

Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland's second squad was due to report at camp today with only two absentees—Outfielder Roy Weatherly, a holdout seeking a two-year contract, and Clarence (Soup) Campbell, recovering from illness. Jeff Heath came to terms last night, saying: "I'm starting this season determined to forget 1939 and 1940. I think I'm a good hitter, and I'll prove it."

Orlando, Fla.—The Washington Nats have been in camp a week, but haven't set foot on the diamond. They've been working on the edges of the field while the infield was being put into condition. Manager Bucky Harris confessed he hadn't learned a thing about his rookie pitchers, because "I haven't seen them put anything on the ball."

Miami, Fla.—Besides reducing his own weight, Gabby Hartnett has taken on a second big job for the New York Giants. It is teaching Cliff Melton to throw overhand. "He's got a world of stuff," says Gabby, "and he'll prove it when he masters that overhand motion."

Sarasota, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox has told his pitching corps that only Bob Grove and Jack Wilson, of the 19-man staff, can consider themselves regulars. Grove apparently isn't taking any chances, for he was the pace-setter in what Cronin called "the finest first-day practice this club has given me."

San Bernardino, Calif. — The Pittsburgh Pirates broke a precedent of many years by permitting Arky Vaughan to practice with his mates before signing a contract. Vaughan, who wants more pay, reached camp as President Bill Benswanger started home, due to the passing of his mother. Contract talk will be resumed when Benswanger returns.

Tampa, Fla.—The signing of Johnny Hutchins has rounded out the Cincinnati Reds' pitching staff, but they're still short on catchers, with holdouts Ernie Lombardi and Neil Clifford sitting tight in their neighboring homes at Oakland, Calif. The Reds' Birmingham farm club has sent a couple of catchers to help Bill Baker and Dick West with the backstopping.

Cunningham Not Concerned About Indoor Track Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, Iowa—Glenn Cunningham has dropped from the spotlight of the athletic world but the former miler is still a great example to amateur athletes of all kinds. Cunningham made of athletics just what the proponents of amateur sports in this country claim it should be—a hobby that still leaves the athlete time to prepare himself to do a definite job in society.

At the time Cunningham bowed out of track competition at the Kansas relays last April he announced he was to become director of student activities at Cornell College, a small Iowa school. By accepting that job Glenn wasn't admitting that at last he was too old for track. It meant that he was ready to begin on the job for which he had been preparing during his undergraduate days at Kansas and his graduate work at the University of Iowa and New York University, and that he had found exactly the kind of job he was looking for.

"The days when college athletes go to school for athletics alone, and think they can live on athletics all their lives, are fast disappearing. You've got to get more out of school than athletics." That's what Cunningham says and it was that attitude that kept him working until he got his Doctor of Philosophy degree at New York University in 1938.

Right now the most important thing in the world to Glenn—besides his wife and two small daughters—is his job. And as far as track is concerned to him it's almost a matter of trying to live down his cinder record. He puts off questions about the sport by saying that his work keeps him too interested and busy to have much time for concern because the season is starting for the first time in many years without him.

At Cornell students know Glenn as Dr. Cunningham to whose clinic they go for attention, or who is possibly the instructor of their biology class.

Former Track Great

Glenn Cunningham

Once was "king of the mile" but today he is very busy with the kind of job he was preparing for during his years as a track star. He is now director of student activities and a biology instructor at Cornell College in Iowa. Shown with Cunningham are a pair of his students, Lyle Shannon of Sterling, Ill., and Peter Solmitz of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Ski Jumpers Line Up On March 2 for U. S. Titles

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The greatest array of ski jumpers ever to compete on the Pacific Coast will line up March 2, in the Snoqualmie Ski Bowl at the 1941 United States National ski jumping championship.

With the take-off on the giant Olympian Hill elevated and extended 40 feet, every opportunity has been provided for the extension of the North American ski jumping record.

From all parts of the nation and even into Canada, the men who fly through the air with the greatest of ease are coming to the Northwest for this big event.

Alf Engen to Defend

Defending national champion Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho, will be on hand to defend his Class A crown against 18 picked jumpers, all champions in their own domain. Although Engen is jumping better than ever before, the rest of the jumpers have improved so much that his victory is doubtful.

To show the caliber of the competion, Engen can point to the Iron Mountain jumps in Michigan on Feb. 9. Here Engen jumped 267 feet, breaking the old American record of 257 feet set by Bob Roecker of Nevada in 1939. But did Engen win fame for this great record? Only slightly.

For even with that one prodigious leap, Engen was defeated in the contest by Walter Bietila of Wisconsin. And on that same afternoon, 2,000 miles westward at Leavenworth, Washington, the powerful Torger Tokle of New York sailed out into space for a distance of 273 feet, and added a second jump of 266 feet to win all honors.

The Engen-Tokle duel is expected to bring out a new champion, but there is nothing definite about this. Not when you consider some of these contenders:

Eugene Wilson of the Itasca Ski Club in Coleraine, Minn., who defeated Tokle Feb. 2 in a tournament at Duluth;

Some Canadian stars including Karl Baadsvik of Toronto, Tom Mobraaten of Vancouver, and Alf Johannsen from Kimberley;

Alf Engen's brother, Kaare Engen, from Payaette Lakes, Idaho;

Sig Ulland, from Lake Tahoe, Calif., and Roy Mikkelson and Ronald Mangseth from the Auburn Ski Club in California;

The Northwest veteran Art Granstrom; and Merrill Barbers, all the way from Brattleboro, Vt.

Interest in Class A

Most of the interest is in the Class A jumpers, but many splendid efforts will be seen in the Class B, Class C, and Senior national championships.

The Class B jumps will interest the thousands of local ski enthusiasts who will be on hand to watch the championships, which are sponsored by the Washington Ski Club. Such Northwest stars as Hugh Bauer, Adolph Dahl, Hank Seidelhuber, Lief Flak, and Ray Zoberski will carry local honors into the fray. Zoberski will compete for the 15th Infantry Army Ski Patrol, Mount Rainier.

* * *

With Stanford already certain of the Southern Division basketball title in the Pacific Coast Conference, and Washington State headed for Northern honors, the Conference hoop play-offs are nearing—if a proper date can be agreed upon.

The dates of March 14-17 were set a year ago for the North-South play-offs at the court of the Northern Division winner. But Director of Athletics Alfred Masters of Stanford recently announced that Stanford could not play on those dates because of final examinations, and suggested Washington State play earlier.

As the Cougars yet have two games to play with Oregon State on March 7 and 8, and as the Beavers retain a mathematical chance of overtaking Washington State, there seems to be no possibility of an earlier date. A later date seems also impossible, because of the National championships in the mid-West the third week of March, at which the Conference winner is scheduled to appear.

11-Game Winning Streak

Latest Northern Division results show the Washington State Cougars on top an 11-game winning streak, after losing their opening two games to Oregon State. Coach Jack Friel's team gave Washington two more drubbings, 50-38 and 69-47 at Pullman, marking the first time in history a Washington State team won all four games from Washington, and the first time in 20 years that a Cougar team has won the series.

Oregon State finally won a game from their Oregon rivals, 24-23, to remain the only quintet within striking distance of the Cougars. The Beavers have five games yet to play, one with Oregon and a four-game road trip, two against Washington State and two against Idaho. Washington State has only the two against O. S. C. and one against Idaho left, all at home. **B. C.**

Frank Kimbrough To Coach Baylor

WACO, Texas, Feb. 25 (AP)—Frank Kimbrough, Hardin-Simmons University coach, yesterday was named head football coach at Baylor University. Ralph Wolf, Baylor business manager of athletics, was promoted to athletic director.

Kimbrough is a brother of All-America back John Kimbrough.

He declined to comment on the personnel of his staff.

Morley Jennings, who quit recently as Baylor head coach, is slated to become athletic director at Texas Technological College at Lubbock.

Kimbrough's teams have won 47 games and lost eight in the last six years.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 24

Michigan 45, Northwestern 39.
Illinois 53, Ohio State 36.
Wisconsin 38, Indiana 30.
Minnesota 56, Chicago 24.
Purdue 52, Iowa 49 (two overtimes).
Florida 65, Rollins 35.
Rice 61, Baylor 60.
Idaho 44, Washington 38.
Long Island 55, Canisius 53.
University of Mexico 47, Susquehanna 43.
Iowa State 49, Missouri 39.
Oklahoma A. & M. 32, Washburn 20.
Washington (St. Louis) 38, Creighton 33.
Grinnell 42, Drake 39.
Kentucky 58, Vanderbilt 31.
Butler 54, Notre Dame 40.
City College New York 49, Brooklyn 40.
Eastern (Ill.) Normal 39, Central (Ind.) Normal 38.
Doane 44, Kearney 43.
Carroll 38, Lake Forest 36.
Alma 68, Adrian 41.
Grand Rapids 47, St. Mary's (Mich.) 29.
Kalamazoo 40, Albion (Mich.) 33.
Ferris Institute 50, Michigan Tech 29.
Western (Mich.) State 42, Defiance 38.
Toledo 47, Depaul 45.
Capital 49, Otterbein 45.
Baldwin-Wallace 50, Oberlin 36.
Denison 40, Ohio Northern 35.
Kirksville T. 43, Springfield (Mo.) T. 33.
Western Kentucky 59, Middle Tenn. 38.
Millikin 47, Wheaton 45.
McMurry 42, Daniel Baker 36.
West Texas St. 60, St. Mary's (Texas) 28.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 36, St. Benedict's 31.
Oklahoma City 43, Oklahoma Baptist 38.
Kansas Wesleyan 45, Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 44.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 57, St. Francis (N. Y.) 47.
Buena Vista 43, Western Union 42.
Idaho So. Br. 47, Albion (Idaho) Nor. 30.
Texas Tech. 55, New Mexico 35.
George Washington 54, Virginia Tech. 37.
Maryville 58, Emory and Henry 54.
Virginia 45, Washington and Lee 39.
Furman 53, The Citadel 35.
Presbyterian 59, Clemson 48.
Arkansas College 53, Arkansas State 36.
Roanoke 43, Hampden-Sydney 31.
Boston University 51, Colby 48.
Artis. 85, (Flagstaff) 47 N. M. Aggies 40.
San Jose State 53, San Diego State 48.
Central Washington 53, St. Martin's 37.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Kansas State 60, Kansas 22.

Boston Line Heads Others In Scoring

MONTREAL, Feb. 25 (AP)—Despite the brilliant individual feats of Boston's Bill Cowley and Toronto's Syl Apps and Sweeney Schriner, there's no single forward line this season dominating the National Hockey League scoring statistics the way Boston's "Sauerkraut" trio did last year.

That threesome of Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart filled the first three places on the final 1940 tabulation. Currently, Bauer, highest of the trio with 32 points, is tied for sixth with 32 points and Dumart, the lowest, tied for 19th with 27.

Another Boston line—Cowley, Wiseman and Roy Conacher—has the best scoring record so far, 108 points, but a large part of that is due to Cowley's passing skill. Although he didn't make a point last week, he has 35 assists—two short of the league record—and 13 goals to lead the league with 48 points. Conacher and Wiseman together have scored 30 goals. Toronto's trio of Apps, runner-up for individual honors, Gordie Drillon and Nick Metz has made 49 goals and 52 assists for 101 points.

Apps picked up five points in the race last week, scoring three goals and two assists; now he's only four points behind Cowley. Second in both divisions, he has 20 goals and 24 assists. Schriner leads in sharpshooting with 21 goals, but has only 10 assists.

Even the penalty race became closer last week as Detroit's Jimmy Orlando topped Montreal's Red Goupille by only 10 minutes in major and minor penalty totals—65 minutes to 55. Goupille has evened that by collecting two 10-minute misconduct penalties to Orlando's one.

Scoring leaders:

	G.	A	Pts.
Cowley, Boston	13	35	48
Apps, Toronto	20	24	44
Hextall, Rangers	18	17	35
N. Colville, Rangers	12	22	34
Drillon, Toronto	18	15	33
Howe, Detroit	16	16	32
L. Patrick, Rangers	16	16	32
Wiseman, Boston	14	18	32
Bauer, Boston	14	18	32
Schriner, Toronto	21	10	31
Quilty, Montreal	16	14	30
Schmidt, Boston	10	20	30
Thoms, Chicago	12	17	29
Watson, Rangers	10	19	29
E. Conacher, Boston	16	12	28
Benoit, Montreal	14	14	28
G. Allen, Chicago	13	15	28
Taylor, Toronto	7	21	28
Dumart, Boston	16	11	27
Blake, Montreal	11	16	27
A. Jackson, Boston	14	12	26
Abel, Detroit	9	17	26
M. Colville, Rangers	12	13	25

Mexican Cagers on Last Lap

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 25 (AP)—Ten tired University of Mexico Athletes, playing a 29-game basketball schedule on a 12,000-mile tour of the United States, left here yesterday aboard a battered bus on the final leg of their marathon jaunt.

They have won only eight (ed. note: won ninth last night) contests since they launched their invasion against Mississippi College on Jan. 7, but H. Cardanas Barrios, coach of the Mexicans, said the trip had helped establish a better relationship and understanding between the two nations on the campuses visited.

He believes too that he has a top-notch cage outfit but that the long hops—twice criss-crossing from the Gulf to the Canadian border—prevented his team—diminutive as compared to collegiate quints in the United States—from playing its best game. The University of Virginia, boasting one of Dixie's strongest teams this season, trounced the Mexicans, 57 to 31, Saturday before a crowd which applauded the visitors' floor work and sportsmanship.

The Mexicans staged a 12-game tour of the west coast a year ago and authorities of the university of 15,000 students, established in 1553, felt that it was so successful from a "good will" standpoint that they granted permission for the squad to spend its entire two-months winter vacation period on the road this season.

The team plays at Susquehanna and Penn State before going to Washington Thursday to meet American U. in the concluding tilt of the tour.

Team members said, in the few English words they have learned, that they found the United States hospitable in every respect but one—the weather—and that before returning home they would like to go to Florida for a few days to warm up, if their bus holds out. It is the second they have had, the first bus breaking down before they got out of Mexico.

SELINSGROVE, Pa., Feb. 25 (AP)—The touring University of Mexico basketball team spurted in the last quarter last night to upset Susquehanna, 47 to 43. It was Susquehanna's fifth defeat of the season against 12 victories.

Miami Biltmore Golf

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Survivors of today's top match in the Miami Biltmore amateur four ball golf matches will be favored to take first prize.

On one side were Dick Chapman of New York, the United States champion, and George Dawson of Chicago.

On the other were Frank Strafaci, former National public links winner, and Jerry Cauza, both of Brooklyn.

The Chapman-Dawson team, pre-tournament choice, advanced yesterday with an 8-and-6 triumph over E. G. Livesay of Coral Gables and Robert Lowry of Eatontown, N. J.

Strafaci and Cauza disposed of Willie Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., former National amteur champion, and Walter Mullady of Chicago, 2 and 1.

Miami's golfing policemen, Earl Christiansen and Harvey Draughon, advanced handily with a 6-and-4 edge over Don Allan of Pittston, Pa., and Mel Demarais of Portsmouth, N. H.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Baltimore	31	15	5	67
Washington	30	13	6	66
Atlantic City	25	23	4	54
River Vale	21	29	1	43
Boston	19	27	4	42
New York	16	33	0	32

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	4	2	0	8
Atlantic City	4	3	0	8
New York	3	3	0	6
River Vale	3	2	0	6
Washington	2	2	0	4
Boston	1	3	0	2

Brinton Captures U. S. Squash Singles

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Picking up where he left off on Sunday, Charley Brinton, Princeton University junior from Philadelphia, won the National squash racquets championship yesterday.

Playing a remarkably steady game Brinton came from behind to beat H. Hunter Lott, Jr., of Philadelphia, in the finals of the three-day competition at the Penn A. C. The scores were 13—15, 16—14, 15—6, 15—8.

Lott, who previously had not lost a game in the tourney, had been favored to succeed A. Willing Patterson, of Philadelphia, as the new titleholder. Patterson was eliminated in the quarter-finals by Stanley Calowin, of New York.

Brinton, who on Sunday had to play 10 ruelling games against Neill Sullivan and H. Sherman Howes to reach the finals, took the play away from Lott in the second game to win easily. He rattled Lott by rushing to the front court and then whipping placements into back corners. Altogether Brinton made 30 placements, Lott was credited with 20 placements and 24 errors, five in a row in the third game. Lott made five aces on service, Brinton two.

Joe Janotta, of Chicago, won the national veterans title by beating Lucian Strong of Minneapolis, 15—18, 15—6, 15—11, 15—3.

The 1942 national tourney was awarded to Buffalo. Darwin P. Kingsley, Jr., of New York, was re-elected president of the U. S. Squash Racquets Association. A. M. Sonnabend, of Boston, was named vice-president.

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Novel Concert at Germanic Museum—Debuts on the Radio Networks

Poulenc Organ Concerto Introduced to America

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Kettledrums were heard at the Germanic Musuem of Harvard Univirsty, Cambridge, last evening, supplementing the sound of the so-called baroque organ which is installed there, and that also of a small ensemble of violins, violas, celli, and doublebass. They contributed to the first American presentation of a concerto for organ and string orchestra by the French composer, Francis Poulenc, with Arthur Fiedler conducting and with E. Power Biggs at the console; and while they filled a minor role in the performance, they found themselves in a somewhat unusual and certainly a rather confined situation. The space they occupied in the scantily planned gallery of the building could hardly be thought of as anything but disproportionate; and there were said to be three of them, though two seemed to carry the greater amount of the business. But for that matter, the kettledrums, or the tympani, to be technical, occupy a large share of the platform of a regular auditorium when they form part of a grand symphonic array of instruments. They are cauldrons, after all, having a hide stretched across their tops, and they do not come small.

Now in musical discussions the drums, ordinarily, get little attention. In the concert hall, notwithstanding all the racket they make, they seldom receive the slightest notice from the conductor. Arturo Toscanini is one of the few men of the baton who treat the drummer as a person worth bothering with. He in certain moments gives a cue or a signal with his stick in the direction of the tympani which brings quite an electric response. On the point of execution, it is a rare drummer who is not thoroughly competent in his entrances, in spite of neglect by the directing hand, and who has not all the rhythmic skill and energy that could be asked for. At the same time, it is a rare drummer who has anything like a good idea of tone. Most drumming is a succession of dull thumps, neither in the key nor out of it. The good and desirable kind of drumming has voice and sings.

* * *

To the praise of drums, they have helped hold music in the frame of tonality. For although their tuning can be altered, if the player is allowed a moment or two of liberty while his associates remain in action, they assert but two, or three, notes at a time; and atonality, by their restraining influence, is kept down. Whole passages of symphonies are built, practically, on the notes of the tympani; and this goes even for certain modern works in the tone-poem form, such as those by Strauss. When a composer turns ultra modern, he avails himself of non-resonant percussion — blocks and such things.

Drums, then, in the organ loft; and well they go with organ, lending a pulse that is not a possibility with bellows and pipes. With the drums in the Poulenc composition went strings, furnishing a vibrancy that the baroque organ is not presumed to have, and which no type of organ really has, whatever may be the pretensions of builders.

There we have the scoring of the new concerto, which runs in one movement, but at almost three-movement length. It is not a concerto in the ordinary definition of a work for solo instrument with orchestral background. It is conceived more in a single plane of sonority than in contrasted planes, though the organ has its periods of rest, as have the strings and tympani.

* * *

The piece is distinguished for nobility of style and for continuity of idea. It is no mere thing to be brought out in illustration of freakish harmonic notions and to be set aside and forgotten. While in many ways outside the conventional, it keeps in the classic line. It is as unimpressionistic as if there had never been a Debussy. It promises to hold its own with the best of music that has been produced under the auspices of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, donor of the concert, in the last 25 years.

Other items on the program were organ pieces by Bach, including the "St. Anne" Fugue in E flat; a concerto for harp and strings in B flat by Handel, Marcel Grandjany, harpist, playing the solo part; and two pieces by Grandjany in the performance of which the composer assisted—Aria for harp, organ, and orchestra; and Fantasie—choral for harp and organ.

By way of note on the Poulenc piece, it is but two seasons before the public. Miss Nadia Boulanger was its first conductor in Paris. It stands dedicated to the Princess de Polignac.

Rudolf Serkin
Who will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall Thursday evening Feb. 27.

News of the Stage

"Blossom Time" and the Yiddish Art Theater are now added to the list of prospects for Boston. The operetta is expected to arrive on March 17 and the Yiddish Art Theater on March 10. Each of the first three Mondays in the month now is furnished with an opening date. On March 3 it will be Ruth Draper and Paul Draper coming to the Plymouth for one week, and on March 10, "Cabin in the Sky," arriving at the Colonial for a fortnight's engagement.

The theater for "Blossom Time" is still to be announced. Everett Marshall heads a cast which includes Evelyn Daw, Martha Errolle, Douglas Leavitt, Frank Hornaday, Victor Morley, Harry Morton, Zella Russell, Joseph Toner, Gracie Worth, Marjorie Ford, Betti Davis, Robert Barry, Fred Sherman, Driskill Wolfe, Truman Gaige, and Dorothy Saranoff.

Maurice Schwartz's Yiddish company will be seen at the Plymouth and the play will be Sholem Aleichem's "Sender Blank" in an adaptation by Mr. Schwartz. The booking is for a single week.

* * *

"Cabin in the Sky" will be opening its road tour in Boston. After the engagement here the company will proceed to Toronto, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago where the company arrives on May 1 prepared to settle down for an indefinite run.

* * *

Robert Ardrey's play, "Thunder Rock," which has not been seen previously in Boston, will be presented by Pen, Paint, and Pretzels of Tufts College on March 11, 12, 13, and 14.

* * *

The New England Repertory company will give "Androcles and the Lion" on Thursday evening at the playhouse in Joy Street. "The Man in Half Moon Street" will be the play on Friday and Saturday evenings.

* * *

The current run of "It Happens on Ice" at the Center Theater in New York will close on March 8, and the show will go to Chicago. A new edition will open at the Center Theater on April 3.

Duncan in Cast Of 'Cabin in Sky'

Todd Duncan of "Cabin in the Sky," which comes from New York to the Colonial Theater for two weeks beginning Monday, March 10, is the holder of degrees from Butler University in Indianapolis and Columbia in New York. He is a teacher of voice and heads the music department at Howard University in Washington, D. C. He made his debut on Broadway in a single performance as Alfio in a Mecca Temple production of "Cavalleria Rusticana." In the Theater Guild's production of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," he played the title role. Last season he went to London, where he appeared in Edgar Wallace's and Cole Porter's "The Sun Never Sets," co-starring with Edna Best and Leslie Banks at the Drury Lane Theater and touring the provinces for eight months.

Mr. Duncan has sung on concert stages from coast to coast, including several performances with symphony orcestras. Four times he has headlined the musicales at the White House.

He is a Kentucklan, born in Danville, who at an early age moved to Indianapolis. He studied music and piano with his mother. He was graduated from the university and accepted a teaching job at Simmons, where he was made head of the music department. It was there that he had his first experience with stage productions, although at the time he had no ambition to be an actor. He staged several operettas, including most of the Gilbert and Sullivan works. He came East for graduate study at Columbia, and later transferred to Howard University, from which he is at present on leave of absence.

Some of the most complicated parts of the tuneful score that Vernon Duke and John Latouche have written for "Cabin in the Sky" have been assigned to Mr. Duncan.

'Sustaining' Air Programs Designed to Get Sponsors

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Indications that radiocasters may have begun to take more of a personal interest in their activities appears in several new programs that have just made their air debuts.

Much of the program building that radiocasters have done has been constructed frankly for the purposes of filling in the spaces between sponsored programs. Some of it has clicked notably as in the case of CBS's "This Is New York," for instance, in which a character known as "Archie," launched by Ed Gardner, is to make its commercial network debut in March.

An instance of network program building for possible sponsorship, however, made its debut yesterday when the Mutual Broadcasting System inaugurated an afternoon hour of dramatic serials. These are designed to catch sponsors who may not have been frequenting Mutual's doors as much as the other networks.

Typical 15-minute serial entertainment scheduled between 1 and 2 p. m., E. S. T., the Mutual sketches include "We Are Always Young," the story of a composer earning his living as a taxi driver while he waits for his big chance, staffed by a Broadway and Hollywood cast headed by William Janney; "Edith Adams' Future," a married woman forced to seek a business career; "Helen Holden: Government Girl," a white-collar story from Washington; and WOR's perennial Jimmie Scribner who single handedly—or perhaps it is single voicedly—holds aloft as many vocal characters as an Amos and Andy script in "The Johnson Family."

Another good program which has struggled on without sponsorship and despite the lack of "Ascap" music is the "Gay Nineties Revue," featuring songs of the gaslit era, with Beatrice Kaye, Joe Howard, the Elm City Four and Ray Bloch's Orchestra. It will now be heard on Mondays over the CBS network at 8:30 p. m., replacing the Fields and Hall show.

Beatrice Kaye, diminutive diva who sings the famous "tear jerkers" of this period, told us once that the program draws heavily from a sector of the public well above the "box top" level.

Mary Margaret McBride, CBS women's affairs commentator, is to attempt for the radio what the newspaper gossip writers and fan magazines have done for the stage and movies. Miss McBride is to include in her daily program personal items about radio stars and programs. One of the first performers whom she is to give a feature treatment is Fred Allen. She will sit in with the rehearsals and script sessions, dine with Portland, Fred's wife, and observe the finished performance. She is scheduled to tell her listeners her reactions to the Allen show on Thursday.

Develops Interview Field

Using a technique resembling a popular network forum, George Crowell, who runs "Show Business"—daily radio interviews with celebrities who visit Boston—for Station WCOP, contrives to get his visitors engrossed in their subject so that the microphone interview is merely an interlude in a pleasant conversation.

Eschewing the "question and answer" method of interviewing, Mr. Crowell, who is heard Mondays to Fridays at 2:45 p. m., bases "Show Business" on the assumption that what makes good talking makes good listening.

It apparently works, too, for Flora Robson, who was interviewed during the run of "Ladies in Retirement" in Boston, told Mr. Crowell "That's the first time I ever enjoyed being interviewed!" Mr. Crowell tells of the time that Charles Hanson Towne appeared at the studios of the station in the Copley-Plaza Hotel about a half hour before radiocast time, said it was a fine day, he liked Boston, that this was one of his first radio appearances, concluding with "When do we start rehearsing?"

"Sit down," Mr. Crowell invited Mr. Towne, "let's talk." So he said, began a very pleasant discussion on the theater and mutual topics beginning at 2:20 and ending at 3 p. m. with a slight pause when tuners-in were greeted at 2:45. Mr. Crowell has used this technique with Arthur Treacher, George Jessel, Mischa Elman, Mitzi Green, James Dunn, Anna May Wong, Bert Lytell, Betty Hutton, Gracie Barrie, Dorothy Gish and Isabel French, among many others.

Mr. Crowell hails from Framingham, Mass., one of the outlying suburbs of Boston. He is a graduate of the Framingham Public Schools, the Emerson College of Oratory and Suffolk Law School.

'Fantasia' College Night

Several hundred Dartmouth students and faculty members will come to Boston from Hanover by special train to see "Fantasia" Saturday night, at the first of a series of special "College Night" showings of the film. In the audience will be a group of girls from Colby Junior College in New London, N. H., and many local Dartmouth alumni.

The management of the Majestic Theater, where "Fantasia" is entering its fifth week, plans to bring other New England college groups to Boston in subsequent weeks.

Avery Slack

Howard Slayman
Pianist giving his debut recital in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 11.

Current Art Shows

The second exhibition of the Pinckney Street Artist's Alliance is now on view. It consists in the main of pictures by the same group who exhibited in the first display.

There are several interesting items, enough perhaps to warrant an excursion off the beaten path of art galleries. Some visitors may, however, complain of the scant offering, considering that they have gone all that distance. We are a little spoiled nowadays by large exhibitions and our receptivity is growing commensurately.

King Coffin is one of the more compelling exhibitors and his two water colors strengthen the show greatly. His "Church in Boston" is unconventional in color and dramatic emphasis. Arthur Lougee portrays the city in storm and haze. Stark atmospheric effects stir his imagination. Howard Turner's "Roof-tops, Boston" is well organized and worth comparing with the impressions of Mr. Lougee. Alex Eliot's pictures are whimsical and they show a refreshing independence of approach. There is a touch of humor, a stroke of irony in his brush. All the Pinckney Alliance artists have a rather odd pictorial idea of our city, and Richard deMenocal goes his distinctive way in "Boston, 1941." All have come under the spell of Parisian primitivism, expressionism, abstraction.

Lawrence Kupferman contributes an excellent pen and wash drawing.

* * *

Edna Hibel

Pictures by Edna Hibel are shown in the ballroom of the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. This young artist came into prominence a few years ago when the Museum of Fine Arts purchased one of her pictures. She has done a series of Mexican portraits with a free and full brush. She has an eye for the salient contour, the qualifying expression, and she finds a way of translating it into paint, handled in a fluent manner.

* * *

Lee Court

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, landscapes by Lee Winslow Court are on view. They include winter views, woodland scenes and some genre themes. Mr. Court has an eye for the scenic. He treats his material with poster-like simplicity and occasionally bursts forth into bright detail as with autumn foliage. Outstanding exhibits are "Sugar Maples," "Sugar Snow" and "Good Morning, Mt. Moosilauke."

D. A.

CBS

Kenny Baker
Tenor with Fred Allen and his variety hour, Wednesdays, WEEI, at 9 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor. Walter Kidder, baritone, Earl Weidner, guest pianist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:10, 5:35, 9:10. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. 4, 7:40.

Fenway—
"The Case of the Black Parrot." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:30, 3:30 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "Mickey Mouse," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce, 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"The Long Voyage Home," 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. In person on the stage: Stirling Hayden: 12:50, 4:25, 7:50.

Modern—
"High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:25. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"The Case of the Black Parrot." 9:10, a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Rooster School Boy," with Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "In Old Colorado," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Scollay—
"High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:20, 10:30. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"Crime Doesn't Pay Series," "Nostradamus Predictions," "Training U. S. Merchant Marines," "Travel New York," "Hollywood's Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Nostradamus Predicts War's Outcome," "Crime Does Not Pay," "Tannhauser Overture," "Take It or Leave It," "Training Police Horses," 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Uptown—
"Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2. Continuous, 6.30-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "One Night in the Tropics," "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Comrade X," Clark Gable, "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:45, 10.
Brookline Village: "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts. 2:07, 5:09, 8:11. "Comrade X," Clark Gable. 3:33, 6:35, 9:37.
Cleveland Circle: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45 and 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Haunted Honeymoon," Gene Autry. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Harvard: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Young Will Be Served." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 3:06, 9:06. "Night at Earl Carroll's 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Angels Over Broadway." "Where Did You Get That Girl." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 9:25. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:22, 8:22. "Go West." 1:54, 7:45, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:06, 9:23. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 1:35, 7:52.
Park: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Charter Pilot." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:04, 8:15. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:53, 6:48, 9:41.
Hyde Park: "King of the Lumberjacks." J. Payne. "Murder in the Air," Ronald Reagan. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. "Hell Below," Robert Young, Madge Evans and Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:30, 8:15. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 4:30, 4:53, 8:15. "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:32, 5:35, 9:15.
Mystic: "Give Us Wings," Dead End Kids. 2:15, 8:35. "Chad Hanna," Dorothy Lamour and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 7, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Sky Devils." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. "Little Men," Jack Oakie and Kay Francis. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Charter Pilot." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:05, 8:30. "Go West," Marx Brothers. 3:30, 7, 9:40.

MATTAPAN — Oriental. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 1:45, 5. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 4:52, 9:38.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 8. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. "Give Us Wings," Billy Halop. 1:30 and 7:30.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Charter Pilot." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Saunders and Wendy Barrie.
Franklin Park: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 9:25. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Four Mothers," Lane Sisters, Jeffrey Lynn. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Saunders and Wendy Barrie.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Father Is a Prince." 2. Evenings 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Misbehaving Husbands."
Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Dancing on a Dime," Robert Paige. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Diamond Frontiers," Victor McLaglen and A. Neagle. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Women," Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Norma Shearer and Joan Fontaine. "Always a Bride." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sandy Gets Her Man," Baby Sandy and Una Merkel. 2:09, 7:54. "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour and Linda Darnell. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Brigham Young," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Rage at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ridin' on a Rainbow." "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "South of Suez," George Brent. 3:52, 8:13. "His Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 3:15, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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ROBERT TAYLOR in
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nr MADISON
At 12:45, 3:00 with 5:15, 7:30, 9:45 P.M. WALTER PIDGEON • RUTH HUSSEY

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MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
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ALFRED de LIARGE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
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MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
THE RIOTOUS LAUGH HIT
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Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
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JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
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Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Commerce and Finance

House Passes Bill Giving Moderate Tax Relief to Corporations

Business and Industry

Pike Proposes Small Business FederalBureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Establishment of a Federal "bureau for small business" to look after the financial problems of middle-sized industries was recommended today by Sumner T. Pike, member of the SEC, in a statement before the TNEC preliminary to the latter's final report on which it is now working.

Changes in the financial structure, Mr. Pike said, have dried up the former avenues to credit for the small businessmen. The local bank, he said, limits its accommodations to short term credit, and "the wealthy man of the community buys nationally known securities." Accordingly Mr. Pike proposed a new scheme, modeled after a civic organization that has operated successfully in Baltimore for 20 years, a quasi-civic group which specializes in bringing industries in need of capital into contact with capital that seeks investment, under circumstances advantageous to each.

Mr. Pike described his proposal as the creation of a series of "financial clinics" in the cities over the country, to do a "custom tailoring job" of inquiring into the financial needs of small industries which sought capital. The three virtues of the plan, he said, "are that it recognizes the essentially local character of the problem; involves little, if any, expenditure of Federal funds; and encourages financing through normal business channels. He admitted that the SEC had found no means to help the neighborhood merchant. The present scheme, he said, is designed for industrial enterprises needing from $50,000 to $1,000,000 in new capital.

The Industrial Corporation of Baltimore, which he offered as a model, is a semi-civic enterprise with directors made up of leading industrial, commercial and financial institutions of the community. Its object is to aid local enterprise and to promote Baltimore business. A small manufacturer having financial difficulties and needing $50,000 to $100,000 goes to the corporation which makes a preliminary survey and later a more detailed survey if things look hopeful. The corporation then looks about for local capital. Frequently the condition for getting the loan is a reorganization of management procedure, or the appointment of a new manager-bookkeeper. The system has proved very satisfactory, Mr. Pike said.

Mr. Pike made no final recommendations to the TNEC on investment banking, on which subject SEC presented, on which subtestimony to TNEC last year.

1941 Machine Tool Production Placed At $750,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Andrew May (D-Kentucky) placed in the Congressional Record a report from the Office for Production Management estimating the 1941 output of machine tolls at $750,000,000. The world war peak production, he said, was $200,000,000, and the 1940 output was $450,000,000, compared with the 1939 level of $200,000,000.

"Increasing actual output 100 per cent in 12 months is a record seldom matched by any comparable industry," said the report, prepared by Mason Britton of the OPM.

Between August, 1939, and Sept. 1940, Mr. Britton continued, 106 machine tool companies installed $20,000,000 of new equipment.

The House previously had tabled a resolution by Representative Edith Rogers (R-Massachusetts) asking the OPM to disclose the exact status of machine tool production. Mr. May, Chairman of the Military Committee, had opposed the resolution, saying that he would give the House figures on the production in recent years.

Miller & Rudd Open New Boston Indemnity Agency

Opening of the office of Miller & Rudd, Inc., New England agents for the Protective Indemnity Company of New York, is announced by company officials. Inauguration of activities by this new company, whose office is located at 50 State Street, marks the beginning of a program of expansion by the Protective Indemnity Company in New England embracing the underwriting of all casualty lines of insurance.

Edgar F. Miller and H. W. Dwight Rudd, who are the officers of the New England office, have been associated for several years with the Preferred Accident Insurance Company which is affiliated with the Protective Indemnity Company.

Mr. Miller has been field supervisor for the Preferred and Protective Companies in southern New England for the past eight years and was re-elected president of the Casualty and Surety Association of Connecticut last month.

Mr. Rudd has been an office broker with the Preferred Accident Insurance Company in Boston since 1934.

Charles H. Tarr will be underwriter for Miller & Rudd. He has been assistant underwriter for Elmer A. Lord & Company in Boston for several years and before that was with the employers Liability Group.

Egg Prices Low

CHICAGO (AP)—Cash egg prices declined ¼ to ½ cent a dozen Feb. 17, equalling August, 1940, lows, which were the lowest prices since August, 1939.

Joins Atlas Corp.

By a Staff Artist

Harry M. Durning

Elected a director of the Atlas Corp. Mr. Durning, Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, is Chairman of the finance committee of the New York Fire Insurance Co. and a director of several other corporations.

Minimum Wages For the Rubber Industry Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The wage-hour division of the Labor Department announced the appointment of a committee of 15 to recommend minimum wages up to 40 cents an hour for the rubber products manufacturing industry.

The announcement said approximately 10,000 workers of the 130,000 in the industry were receiving less than 40 cents.

The committee:

For the public—Arthur T. Martin, Chairman, Dean of the Law School at Ohio State University; Professor William Haber of the University of Michigan; Professor Edmund D. McGarry of Buffalo University's School of Business Administration; Alexander Hamilton Frey of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Frank Lewand of Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

For the employees—Frank P. Fenton, Washington, director of organization for the A. F. of L.; Sherman H. Dalrymple, President of the United Rubber Workers of America, Akron, Ohio; George Cummins, President of the United Rubber Workers Local, Mishawaka, Ind.; Margaret C. Hemrick, United Rubber Workers, Ravenna, Ohio, and George R. Bass, President of the United Rubber Workers Local, Akron.

For the employers—Thomas G. Graham, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron; Leo Larkin, General Manager, La Crosse Rubber Company, La Crosse, Wis.; Paul H. Henkel, Secretary and General Manager, Continental Rubber Company, Erie, Pa.; F. Thatcher Lane, President, Seamless Rubber Company, New Haven, Conn.; and M. I. Woythaler, Treasurer, Hodgman Rubber Co., Framingham, Mass.

Your Income Tax

No. 25

Depreciation Allowances

The amount to be recovered by depreciation is the cost of the property if acquired by purchase after February 28, 1913. If acquired by purchase prior to March 1, 1913, the basis is the cost of the property, less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the fair market value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater.

The proper allowance for depreciation is that amount which should be set aside for the taxable year in accordance with a reasonable consistent plan (not necessarily a uniform rate) whereby the aggregate amount so set aside, plus the salvage value, will at the end of the useful life of the property equal the cost or other basis of the property.

The depreciation rate of a building is not based upon the number of years it will stand before being condemned and razed but on the number of years it will remain habitable or serviceable, for the purpose for which constructed.

If the taxpayer builds a new building, the period over which depreciation may be claimed begins at the time the building is completed and capable of being used. Buildings under construction are not subject to a depreciation allowance.

If it is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation. No deduction for obsolescence is permitted because, in the opinion of the taxpayer, the property may become obsolete at some future date.

Florida East Coast Railway

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Federal Judge Louie W. Strum has appointed former United States Senator Scott M. Loftin and Edward W. Lane, President of the Atlantic National Bank here, as trustee and co-trustee of the Florida East Coast Railway. The road is now in bankruptcy with a view to reorganization.

Stocks Decline Laid to Growing Political Control of Industry

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article III

NEW YORK—Speculators here in Wall Street who try to take a broader view of the causes of the recent decline in the stock market are inclined to put it down to a long-term trend in political economy in which control is being rapidly passed from the hands of corporate managements into those of Government officials.

As a carry-over from old-fashioned methods of thinking, there remains a tendency to suppose that a new and more refined form of credit control can prevent inflation. This method would consist of directing all Government deficit financing into the form of loans from non-banking sources, so that no net increase in outstanding bank deposits would result, and therefore no increase in demand, which might drive prices up. But this mechanistic and quantitative theory of money and banking is not expected to work any better in controlling prices than did former credit control methods involving the rate of interest and intended to control bank excess reserves.

Why Stocks Go Down

This program seems liable to those two time-worn criticisms—"it can't be done anyway," and "even if it could be done, it wouldn't be necessary." It wouldn't be necessary, because direct controls, over both individual and corporate spending policies, are being developed so fast that they will suffice to prevent any inflation whether monetary "controls" are attempted or not. And the growth of these direct controls, particularly over corporation policies, is one primary reason why the stock market has been declining.

The specific forms of these controls have been reviewed many times, on this page and elsewhere. They include government action under the anti-trust laws, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Utility Act, the acts regulating the securities markets, the Merchant Marine Act, Export License Act, Motor Trucking Act, Banking Act of 1935, and many others, including a growing number of blanket controls being set up under the defense program on the basis of the President's power to commandeer industrial plants under a clause placed in the Selective Service Act of 1940. This list is only partial, but the trend is obvious.

More and more industries are coming under direct and meticulous government control, including banking, utilities, railroading, broadcasting, trucking, shipping, and so on, as the concept of "in the public interest" rapidly gains ground, while so-called unregulated industries are being more and more regulated through blanket laws set up either for reform or in the name of national defense.

Germany Shows the Way

Similar controls, it is true, were set up during the World War 25 years ago, but then they were more or less informal, were directly related to the war only, and were universally considered to be temporary. They were dismantled almost immediately after the armistice. The new controls, however, are permanent. The present government is neither in a mood to relinquish any powers nor in any danger of being unseated at the polls for holding tight to all the powers it can get.

A pattern of how such controls prevent inflation regardless of the monetary policies involved can be seen in Germany. Some people think the German government's policy of non-bank borrowing is responsible for the stability of German prices in the face of an unprecedented war effort. But closer examination shows that no inflation could take place anyway.

Government controls circumscribe private economic actions at all points. A corporation cannot raise wages nor prices, without government permission. No matter how much spare cash it may have on hand, it cannot build additional plant—or even keep up adequate depreciation reserves to maintain existing plant—without official permission. The same rigorous control is applied to individuals.

It makes no difference how much cash an individual may have in his pocket, he cannot buy groceries from but one store, nor more than his rationed amount from that store; he can't buy a car, a house, or even a railway trip without official permission. With such controls, inflation is impossible. Such controls, in fact, would almost prevent inflation in commodity prices even if there were no such thing as price control.

Plethora of Rulings

With the supply and demand for everything under such almost universal control, prices themselves become almost meaningless; there may be an acute shortage of something, on the one hand, and a large amount of spare cash on the other hand owned by individuals and corporations who would like to buy that something—yet there may be no need for price control to keep the price from rising, because those individuals and corporations with spare cash and an eagerness to buy are not allowed to bring their money to market, on account of official restraints, ration cards, priority rulings, sumptuary laws, or extra-legal threats.

The functions exercised by corporation managements can be roughly divided into two groups. On the one hand are the technical functions of keeping the plant in operation, directing the work, seeing that men and raw materials meet at the right time and place, and so on. These functions, both here and in all other industrial countries, are being left almost strictly alone by modern governments, and will probably continue unmolested.

On the other hand are certain functions which can be called semi-political, because they involve non-technical matters affecting the income and well-being of various people, where the corporation management stands as a sort of arbiter. These functions include dealing with labor over wages, hours, pensions, vacations, insurance, advancement, training courses, and the like. They also include matters of pricing the product or service, including open price posting, quantity discounts, resale price maintenance agreements, mark-ups, stabilization of markets, and so on. Lastly, they involve corporation finance, including the borrowing of money, indentures, capital set-up, preferred dividend arrears, common dividend policy, rate of depreciation charges, outlays on new plant, expenditures on research, and the like.

Trend to Power Strong

All these "semi-political" policies, in a "political economy" which is rapidly becoming more political and less economic, are fast being taken from the hands of private corporation managements and put in the hands of government bureaus. The trend is strong. It has been thrice approved by the voters. It is based on the wish, sound or unsound, for "reform." It is reinforced by the natural inclination of government officials to reach out for more power. A new release to the trend has been given by the change in the Supreme Court. The trend is accelerated by the defense program. It is world-wide and not confined to the United States. It is quite unlikely to be reversed, or even retarded, by the end of the present emergency. There is no political force in sight anywhere to stop it except the uncertain opposition of the Republican voting minority, which is being outmaneuvered on all sides. And the trend is like the trend in a chess game, in which the capture of each piece increases the winner's power to capture more pieces, until his gains come steadily faster.

The trend has been accelerated by the political weakness of corporation managements. Until the day of absentee stockholding, they were protected by the traditional rights of private property owners, imbedded in custom and tradition from the time of the Restoration in England, when John Locke taught that private property was superior ("anterior") to the State. But the original owners sold out to "the public," i. e. to thousands and even millions of stockholders, to whom ownership became a matter of privilege without responsibility, and whose income is steadily beclipped by higher taxes on corporate net income.

Become Political Targets

Virtually independent corporation managements, subject to no check except an occasional minority stockholder uprising, became effective political targets, despite the fact that they continued to run their industries with unexampled efficiency and to provide the community with the possibilities for rising wages, falling prices, and bigger dividends. The notion developed that even the rate of industrial progress which efficient corporation managements provided, was not fast enough, by comparison with some imagined rate of progress which politicians could hold out as a hope to the voters. There developed also the notion that if corporation managements were shorn of their policy-making powers, they could still be retained as efficient technical heads while the policies could be laid down in Washington with better co-ordination — "economic planning" under political auspices.

Corporation managements had, perhaps, a last chance to protect themselves against political attack, with the rise of the new profession of "public relations." But either it didn't rise fast enough or the typical American corporation didn't realize its own political vulnerability. The public relations of most American corporations have been poor and ineffectual. This correspondent a year ago approached over a score of well-known corporation heads, asking for an authorized interview on what business had done for social progress or the national welfare. With rare exceptions like Wendell Willkie, William Knudsen, Clarence Frances, Thomas McInnerney, Ellsworth Bunker, John Collyer and Langbourne Williams, they proved either afraid or unwilling or incapable of placing their case before the public on the front page of The Christian Science Monitor.

What Price Co-operation?

Some corporations, however, particularly some of the biggest and most vulnerable, have tried to meet "the enemy" half-way, by adjusting their corporate policies to please Washington. Typical contrasts in this respect have been the U. S. Steel Corporation, and the Ford Motor Company. Big Steel signed up with the C. I. O. over the heads of its own employee representation systems, co-operated fully with the TNEC, helped modify the basing point system under the FTC's persistent attacks and loaned one of its heads to the Defense Commission. On the other hand the Ford Motor Company refused to join NRA and has fought the National Labor Relations Board and other government agencies. It remains to be seen whether a policy of co-operation or of rear-guard action in defense of our disappearing system of private initiative, will be most successful in putting off the day of complete government control of non-technical corporate policies.

The reasoning in Wall Street which translates this major political trend into a stock market decline in the face of unprecedentedly good business, runs as follows. "The corporate policies being taken over by the government involve, primarily, the division of income between consumers, employees, and stockholders. All signs indicate that though corporate managements were rather hard on stockholders, turning most of the profits into benefits to consumers or to employees, the government will be much harder, preferring to benefit consumers and employees, so that it will talk to stockholders as Rehoboam talked to Jeroboam and the people" (I Kings: 12:10).

[To be continued]

U. S. Gypsum Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States Gypsum Co. reported 1940 consolidated net profit of $7,052,974, equal to $5.44 per share of common stock after provisions for preferred stock dividends, compared with $7,365,846, or $5.71 per share, in 1939. Sewell L. Avery, Chairman, cited increased taxes as responsible for the lower earnings.

Joins Aircraft Firm

Kaiden Kazanjian

Victor G. Paradise

Elected Vice-President of the Morrow Aircraft Corp. Mr. Paradise goes to Los Angeles from New York where he was a director of the Freeport Sulphur Co., and formerly a partner of Frazier Jelke & Co. He had served also with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Economist Says U. S. Must Prevent Savings Piling Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, told the monopoly committee that it would be necessary to prevent "oversaving" if a post-defense depression is to be avoided.

Mr. Ezekiel said he spoke "in my personal capacity as an economist" and not as a spokesman for the Agriculture Department.

"You can close the gap between savings and investment by the Government borrowing the hoarded savings and spending them," Mr. Ezekiel suggested.

"You can close the gap and at the same time keep the budget balanced by having the Government tax away the hoarded savings and spending them. Or you can close the gap without action by Government, if business will so equalize the income as paid out by business that high-income groups no longer save amounts in excess of the amounts needed for investment.

"You can use any one of these three ways or a combination of all three, but unless you do close the gap, buying power will not equal the amounts produced at full production and our economy will not keep people or plants fully employed."

Idle savings, he contended, constituted the "weak link in the purchasing power chain."

Treasury Offers New Securities In an Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury is offering two new securities in exchange for $544,870,050 of 3⅜ per cent bonds and $676,707,600 of 1½ per cent Treasury notes, both coming due March 15.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said holders of either of the old securities could subscribe for either or both of the new securities, one a 7 to 9-year, 2 per cent bond, and the other a 2-year, ¾ of 1 per cent note. None of the new securities was offered for cash subscription, but holders of the old bonds who prefer cash will be paid off in money rather than new securities.

Mr. Morgenthau told a press conference that the interest rates on the new securities were "slightly higher for the obvious reason that they are fully taxable."

He added, however, that no two of his experts agreed on how much cheaper the interest rates might have been if the new securities had former tax exemption privileges.

President Roosevelt last week signed a bill abolishing tax exemption features of Federal securities under Federal tax laws.

The new bond was the first fully taxable bond ever issued by the Treasury, but taxable notes were issued twice before in recent months.

House Adopts Bill to Reduce Corporate Tax by $92,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—A day after the legislation was introduced, the House approved today revisions of the excess profits tax law designed to relieve "hardship cases."

The new legislation now goes to the Senate, where quick action is anticipated. Chairman Robert Doughton predicted that it would save taxpayers $22,000,000 retroactively on 1940 taxes, and about $70,000,000 on 1941 payments.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Long-promised legislation to "relieve hardships" under the excess profits tax laws enacted last session has been introduced in the House, and Treasury experts estimated it would save taxpayers many millions of dollars on 1940 payments.

Worked out by the Treasury in co-operation with the House Ways and Means Committee, the tax bill was approved by the committee late Monday and introduced by Chairman Robert Doughton (D-N. C.). Mr. Doughton said that the measure has been discussed informally with members of the Senate Finance Committee and "insofar as I can speak for them they seem to be satisfied with it."

The excess profits tax was enacted last year and made effective for 1940 calendar year corporate incomes. Its estimated revenue capacity at that time was $325,000,000 a year, but Rep. Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.) said that has now been revised to about $800,000,000, due to better business.

The Treasury men said estimates of total savings to taxpayers under all eight provisions of the new bill could not be made. The proposed changes would be retroactive on 1940 income. However, it was estimated that one section instituting a new alternative system of figuring the base income on which the taxes are computed would mean a saving to corporations of $23,000,000 on 1940 payments, and thereafter a saving of $36,000,000.

Another section permitting a two-year carryover of credits was estimated to mean a saving in 1941 payments of $44,000,000, less $7,000,000 which the Government would "recapture" as income taxes, giving a net of $37,000,000.

Formulas Unchanged

Then eventually, when the legislation had time to become fully effective, it was estimated that the saving under this carryover section would be $65,000,000 and the saving under the alternative base income system would be $36,000,000. This means that these two provisions alone would save the taxpayers—and cost the government in revenues—approximately $101,000,000.

Enactment of the original excess profits tax bill, Mr. Doughton explained, was comparatively hurried and promises were then made that "hardships" and "inequities" would be eliminated this session.

All provisions in the new amendatory legislation concern methods of computing the amount of income subject to excess profits taxation. No changes were made in the complicated formulas by which the amount of the payment is arrived at once the taxable income is computed.

Here are the proposed modifications as explained by Treasury experts:

1—A two-year carryover of credits against income subject to the excess profits tax. If a corporation had a credit of $500,000 in one year and used but $400,000 of it, the remainder could be carried over for the next two years. Present law permits only a one-year carry-over and that only to corporations with income of $25,000 or less.

2—Specific deducations for abnormal income in the four-year base perior (1936-1939) used in computing the income above which the excess profits tax is applied. Certain specific deductions are listed in the present law. The modification would provide for general abnormal deductions both as to type of income and as to amount.

3—Abnormal income in the taxable year. Present law permits deductions for such income only on six specific types. The modifications would keep those types and also allow adjustments on account of any income considered abnormal with respect either to kind or amount.

Offers Alternative Method

4—The manner of computing the average earnings credit. At present a corporation has to average its income for the four-year base period. The alternative method would provide for averaging that for the first two years and the last two separately, taking the difference between the two averages, and adding it to the average for the last two-year period. The total would be the credit, except that it could not exceed the actual income for any single year in the four-year period. A corporation would use whichever of these two methods would yield the greatest credit.

5—Joint returns. Insurance companies other than life or mutual companies would be permitted to file joint returns with non-insurance companies with which they are affiliated. An example is a large contracting company which carries its own liability insurance in its own company.

6—Recapitalization of advertising and other goodwill expenses claimed for the four-year base period. Although not so reported previously, these could be charged to capital accounts, provided the taxpayer then paid regular back income taxes plus penalties and interest on previous income affected by the recapitaization.

7—Revision of income categories affecting the excess profits tax base in years now subject to statute of limitations. Despite what may have been previously reported in income tax returns, the excess profits taxpayers could, under this modification, report his true income for such years provided he paid back taxes plus penalties and interest.

8—Revision of the general relief section of the present excess profits law to permit corporations with abnormally low incomes in one or more of the four base years to adjust their base period credit figure upward. No corporation could seek such an adjustment, however, unless it paid an excess profits tax equal to at least 6 per cent of its "normal tax net income." Also the tax saving to be effected would have to amount to at least 10 per cent of the tax payment figured without bentfit of the adjustment.

Generally, the adjustments provided under the legislation would have to be made by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, subject to an appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals.

Treasury experts said the procedure would be for the taxpayer to pay his tax and apply at the same time, or within six months, for a refund according to the kind of adjustment to which he was entitled.

U. S. Seen Having Sufficient Sugar

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer Commissioner of the Defense Commission, said that rumors of sugar shortages and price increases "have no basis of fact and are entirely unwarranted."

Miss Eliott's statement mentioned no locality but other defense officials said that there had been reports from St. Louis of rumors of a sugar shortage there and that Miss Elliott's statement was issued in response to queries from that city.

"Existing stocks of sugar readily available to consumers in the United States are now considerably larger than usual," Miss Elliott said. "If necessary, sugar production can be expanded materially in domestic areas as well as in near-by foreign areas."

She said that President Roosevelt's power to suspend quota restrictions and certain powers of Secretary Wickard under existing sugar legislation can make large supplies available to consumers when necessary.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar delivered to American markets under the quota system totaled 6,890,792 short tons, raw value, in 1940.

This quantity compared with 6,867,533 tons delivered in 1939 and 6,643,253 in 1938.

The department said stocks of sugar in the hands of refiners, beet sugar factories, and importers of refined sugar totaled 2,268,240 short tons on Dec. 31 compared with 2,299,350 on the comparable date in 1939. Beet sugar stocks totaled 1,601,756 short tons.

Goodyear Profit Larger in 1940

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Plenty of crude rubber is available in primary markets, but "recently the shipping situation has become acute," Chairman Paul W. Litchfield of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said.

"We will require considerable additional American flag ships assigned to the rubber carrying trade to take care of American consumption and to build up an adequate reserve," Mr. Litchfield informed stockholders in Goodyear's annual report.

"The stocks of crude rubber now on hand in the United States represent about a six months supply, with a substantial improvement forecast during the coming months. Our own plantations shipped to us 33,000,000 pounds of crude rubber in 1940 as compared with 22,000,000 pounds in 1939."

Goodyear reported 1940 net profit of $10,309,000, equal to $3.44 a common share, against 1939 profit of $9,838,009, equivalent to $3.20. The 1940 net was attained after providing a $1,000,000 contingency reserve. Sales last year were $217,540,079, a gain of $17,438,375.

Directors declared a regular dividend of 25 cents and an extra dividen of 25 cents on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

R. L. Day & Co. Open New Offices in Boston

R. L. Day & Co., members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges, announce the opening of their new offices at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, where they will occupy the entire seventh floor.

The firm, established in 1865, has long specialized in the distribution of high-grade bonds and also conducts a general commission business in listed securities. Its Auction Department deals in unlisted securities, so that broad service is provided in connection with all phases of investment.

The present partners of the firm are Henry B. Day, Lawrence F. Brown, William F. Chase, Henry A. Goddard, Frank A. Day, Carl G. Freese, Charles C. Townsend, George A. Young and Howard F. Whitney.

R. L. Day & Co. also have offices in New York, New Haven and Springfield.

All Aluminum OutputGoesOn Priority Basis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Defense orders were given a virtual monopoly today on the output of the nation's aluminum and machine tool industries, sidetracking civilian needs for at least three months to come.

The decision to give defense production mandatory priority may soon be extended to other industries, Government officials indicated, probably those using nickel-steel, tungsten and one type of synthetic rubber.

The regulations, known as a mandatory priority system, were issued yesterday by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Director of Priorities in the Office for Production Management. They are effective until May 31, when officials hope that the present aluminum and machine tool "pinch" will have passed.

Somebody to Get Hurt

Opinions differed as to what effects the priority system would have on consumer needs and consumer trades, particularly in aluminum now so necessary for the vast aircraft program.

Defense officials were not optimistic. They said it probably would mean hardships for housewives, retail merchants and manufacturers.

"The future will undoubtedly be dark," one said, "for the pots and pans boys and the ash tray industry."

Mr. Stettinius commented that "naturally with a program like this, somebody has to get hurt. We are trying to minimize that hurt as much as possible."

He said the order might "possibly" bring a sharp rise in prices of consumer aluminum products, but indicated that price stabilization and consumers' protective division of the defense commission would deal with that problem.

Aluminum manufacturers, welcoming the Government regulations, were inclined to regard the current shortage as temporary. Regular customers, it was said, have been building up warehouse stocks and inventories, which would be available to meet some demands. A sharp upturn in aluminum production, moreover, was expected in May or June with the completion of new plants.

Urge Use of Substitutes

However, industries producing cooking utensils, streamlined trains, tooth paste tubes, bottle caps, aluminum foil, mechanical refrigerators and electrical conductors were likely to be affected.

Mr. Stettinius said that "substitutes must be found" for some of the aluminum now used commercially. Other defense officials mentioned glass and plastics as obvious "ersatz" material for lighter domestic utensils, refrigerator fittings and the like. Cast iron, they said, might prove the answer in heavy machinery.

Automobile pistons, they pointed out, once were made of cast iron instead of aluminum. Should the shortage continue, they intimated that pistons again would be made of cast iron in the interest of defense.

The suggestion that plastics or other substitutes be used for domestic wares was criticized at once by Nicholas Zonarich, international president of the C. I. O aluminum workers. He called the idea a "poor solution" which would inconvenience the public and upset employment schedules. He blamed "lack of foresight" for the present production shortage in the metal.

The Aluminum Wares Association reported that the cooking utensils manufacturers now were using only 4 per cent of the aluminum output. As soon as the supply improves, members said, their plants would be able to resume normal pots-and-pans production, because the machinery used is not adaptable to any type of defense work.

Stock Exchange Takes Big Loss on Realty Deal

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—At the height of the booming twenties, the international banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., erected itself a beautiful structure at a cost of $3,800,000.

When Lee, Higginson & Co., ran into depression difficulties, the New York Stock Exchange acquired the edifice at the bargain price of $2,200,000. That was 1933.

Yesterday Public National Bank & Trust Co., bought the building for a price reported to be $400,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 19
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	347,730
1941 volume to date	21,150,785
1940 volume to date	27,317,340

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Feb., 25 (AP)—Stocks again moved up in today's market but without the show of buoyancy that was displayed in Monday's late rally.

Early gains, ranging from fractions to around 2 points, were cut or cancelled in many instances near the final hour. Dealings, fairly lively for a while in the forenoon, slackened appreciably after midday. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Brokers still felt that hope for passage of an amended excess profits tax bill was the principal prop for sentiment. There also were comforting business items for those bullishly inclined and war tension seemed to have lessened a trifle.

Institution of priorities by defense authorities on aluminum and machine tools was a bit chilling to those who fear broadening of government controls of industry. It was expected, though, that private consumers would receive consideration for urgent needs pending substitution of other materials.

Stocks up at one time or another—some eventually faltered—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, General Motors, Chrysler, Eastman Kodak, American Can, Dow Chemical, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting and International Harvester.

Supported in a narrow curb were Hormel, Cities Service, Niagara Hudson Power and Venezuelan Petroleum. Aluminum of America dipped along with Chesebrough.

U. S. Bonds Rise

The government bond market gave a favorable response to the Treasury Department's current refunding program today by rising major fractions in most cases on light demand. Other divisions of the loan department were fairly steady but numerous issues were unchanged near the final hour.

Treasury 2¼s of '51, the 2¼s of '56, and the 2¾s of '58 were among the best gainers, all on extremely light turnover. The 3⅜s of '41, for which the Treasury offered holders a new issue of 2 per cent 7 to 9-year bonds which will be fully taxable, or cash at par for the old bonds, were inactive. The issue last sold in full lots last Friday at 101.9. The bid yesterday was 101.13 and they were offered at 101.15.

Corporate loans up a shade included Bush Terminal 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Unchanged to a shade lower at times were, among others, Missouri - Kansas - Texas 5s, Texas Corp. 3s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Chesapeake & Ohio 3½2s.

Foreign bonds were mostly lower. Japan 5½s and Norway 4¼s were among losers of around a point.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Atlorfer Bros pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cub A Sug 7% pf	x3.50	..	Mar. 8	Mar. 3
E Mass StR pf A	$1.50	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Nashua M 1st pf	$1.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do pf C	$1.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
So Colo Pow pf	$1	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Extra				
Abbott Lab	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Cariboo Gold Mining Co Ltd	Quartz 2c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Chesebrough Mfg	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Gaylord Cont	12½c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
3d Ca Gen Inv Tr	2½c	..	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Initial				
Aunor G M	4c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Cub A Sug 5½% pf	$2.75	..	Mar. 8	Mar. 3
Increased				
Mont Dak Util	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Irregular				
Am Rad S Sanit	15c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
Gaylord Cont	12½c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Leath & Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Russell Mfg Co	37½c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Upson Walton Co	15c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Regular				
Abbott Lab	40c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr.
Am R S Sanit pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 26
Ashland O & Ref	10c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 14
Burling Stl Co Ltd	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Calumet & HC Cop	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Capitol Life Ins Co (Denver)	$5	S	Feb. 17	Feb. 17
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. Ltd	4c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Chesebrough Mfg	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Chic Flex Shaft	$1.50	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Comwltn Util Cor pf C	$1.62½	Q	May 29	May 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Conn Lt & Pwr Co	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Credit Accept Corp	$1.40	conv pf	Mar. 1'	Feb. 28
Deisel W Gilbert	37½c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Dist Corp S'grams	55½c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Duquesne Lt pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 17
Emporium Capwell	25c	Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 25
Emp Cap 7% pf	$3.50	S	Apr. 3	Mar. 25
Do pf "A"	56¼c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Esmond Mls 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Ferro Enamel	25c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 5
Gatineau Power	30c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 4
Do 5½% pf	$1.37	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Gaylord Cont pf	68¾c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Gildler Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Group No. 1 Oil	$50	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 14
Hiawatha O & Gas pf A	12½c	Q	Feb. 12	Feb. 6
Inst Sec (Bk G'p)	$2.26	..	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Internat Harv'tr	40c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Kemper-Thomas sp pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do sp pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	May 20
Do sp pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Do sp pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Kresge Dept Sts pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Landed Banking & Loan Co	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Leather & Co. pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lincoln Serv	25c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 28
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 28
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 28
Liquid Carbonic	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Merchants Fire Insur Co (Denver)	30c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 11
Mesta Mch	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Montana-Dakota Util	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
National Casualty Co (Detroit)	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Nat Dairy Prod	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Nat Pldg Box	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Pkrsburg RR pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Phila Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pioneer Gold M	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Pratt & Lambert	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Prefd Acc Ins (NY)	20c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 4
Robertson (MH) Co	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Shattuck Co (F G)	10c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 3
Silverwood Dairies cum pfs	20c	S	Apr. 1	Feb. 18
So Phosphate Corp	15c	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 14
So West G&E pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Stanley Mfg pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Texas Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Texas Gulf Sulph	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
2d Ca Gen Inv Tr	12½c	..	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Tor Elec Ltd 5½% pf	$2.75	Q	Mar. 7	Feb. 28
Tyler Fixture Corp	10c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 21
Union Pac R R	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Do pf	$2	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
United Carr Fast	30c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Victor Monagh Co	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
W Exploration Co	2½c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 15
Weston (Geo) Ltd	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
West Tabacco pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47	47	47	+1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	Feb17
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb20
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	15	15	15	Feb24
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Feb20
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb21
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb24
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	147	146¼	147	+ ¾
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
13¾	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75⅜	*75⅜	75⅜	
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	5	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ¼
17⅜	15⅞	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	Feb19
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Feb19
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	45¾	45½	45⅝	Feb24
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	45½	45	45½	+1
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	7	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	5½	6¼	Feb20
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ½
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	3	87¼	86	87¼	+1¾
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	178⅞	179	— ¼
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	3	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+1¼
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	6	58	58	58	— ¼
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb14
121	109	Am Chicle (4a)	4	110	110	110	Feb20
8¾	8	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb20
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
17⅛	11	Am Encaus Til	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb24
4¼	3⅜	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1¼	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb24
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37⅜	21½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	21½	21½	21½	Feb21
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	6	32¾	32	32¾	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb24
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47	47	47	Feb24
1¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	20	20	20	
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	12¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	3	83	81⅜	83	+4
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb24
3	2¼	Am M & Metal	11	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	41	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Am Power & Lt	42	2⅛	2	2⅛	
46¾	39	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	6	41	40¼	41	+ ⅞
39	32¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	4	35⅛	35	35	+ ⅛
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (¾e)	16	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
83⅛	73¾	Am Seat (½e)	6	77⅛	73¾	77⅛	
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (1g)	6	41	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	Feb20
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50⅜	50¾	50¾	Feb24
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	Feb24
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	9⅞	10	
13½	11⅞	Am Stove (.30g)	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	9	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ ⅝
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	9	161½	160½	161¼	+ ½
73½	68	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	69½	69½	69½	
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb17
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Am Water Wks	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
99⅛	90	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Feb17
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	5	6½	6¼	6½	Feb24
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (2e)	40	23⅞	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12⅜	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (1e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
2⅛	1⅝	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb20
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+2¼
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
5½	4½	Armour Ill	5	4½	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	53⅛	53¼	53½	+ ¾
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb18
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb21
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb24
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Feb24
35⅛	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34¼	34⅛	34¼	Feb19
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	55	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	63⅜	63	63	+ ⅛
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	6	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	18	18	+ ½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	47½	47½	47½	— ½
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2	2	2	
5¼	3⅝	Aviation Corp	48	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	9	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	9	3½	3⅜	3½	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb15
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	29	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	29	29	29	Feb24
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	Feb17
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb19
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	8	34¾	34⅜	34¾	— ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	5	19¾	19½	19⅝	
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	— ¾
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28	27¾	28	+ ½
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	28	80	78½	80	+1⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123½	Feb24
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	26	25¾	26	Feb21
21¼	17	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16	16	16	Feb19
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	32	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅞
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	28¼	28	28¼	Feb24
22⅜	19⅝	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	Feb24
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	10	19	18¾	19	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1¾
4¼	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Feb24
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	11	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	39⅞	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Feb19
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	32	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	6	12	12	12	+ ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅞	6⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Bullard Co (½g)	2	28½	28	28½	+ ½
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	Feb24
53¼	51	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	—1
8¾	7⅞	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8	8	8	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	20	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	Feb24
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb21
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb19
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
53	51⅜	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	5	6¾	6½	6⅝	
14⅞	11¾	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12	12	12	
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12	12	12	
4⅛	3½	Canadian Pacific	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	2	3	3	3	
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26	26	26	Feb21
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb20
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	48	48	48	+ ½
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	46	45½	46	+1
28⅜	22	Celanese (1¼e)	5	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
10	7	Celotex Cp (½g)	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
3	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2½	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Feb19
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	3	29½	29¼	29½	+ ½
6¾	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Feb18
20⅜	17½	Champ Pap .90e	4	19	18¾	18¾	Feb24
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44½	36½	Ches & Ohio (3)	14	41½	41	41½	+ ¾
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb21
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1	1	1	
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb24
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Feb21
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	⅛	⅛	Feb24
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb24
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb21
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	5	11	10¾	11	Feb21
2⅞	2	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	Feb21
72½	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	43	66½	65¼	66½	+1¼
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3	2½	City Stores	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	*4	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+1⅛
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	16	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	2	92½	91½	91½	—1½
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	Feb21
127⅛	111⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	10	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ½
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	15½	15¼	15½	Feb24
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19⅛	19

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Water Power In Northwest For Aluminum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Vast new water power resources of the Pacific Northwest were ordered put to work for national defense today.

A 20-year contract signed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with the Reynolds Metals Company steps up to 190,000,000 pounds a year the amount of critically-needed aluminum to be produced from gigantic federally-constructed Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams.

Need Aluminum

Imperative need for the increased output of aluminum alloys for aircraft and other defense requirements was emphasized yesterday in a mandatory priority order on aluminum use, issued by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., priorities chief of the office of production management.

Columbia River power has been used for large-scale aluminum production since last September when the Aluminum Company of America began manufacture at its Vancouver, Wash., plant.

The Reynolds plant, to be constructed and begin operation by June 15, will have an initial capacity of 90,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year, or enough to manufacture almost 4,000 average military airplanes. Prior contracts signed by the Bonneville Power Administration with the Aluminum Company of America provide production at the rate of 150,000,000 pounds annually by Sept. 1, 1941. It is estimated that production from the Aluminum Company of America alone soon will be accounting for half as much aluminum as the entire annual American production in 1937-39.

The new contract is the sixth for use of Columbia River power for national defense production. In addition to the Aluminum Company of America, contracts have also been signed with the Pacific Carbide and Alloys Company; and the Pennsylvania Salt Company.

New Generators

Installation of generators at both Bonneville and Grand Coulee have been advanced to meet the needs of national defense. The fifth generator at Bonneville Dam has been advanced by army engineers from Jan. 1, 1942, to Aug., 1941. Reclamation engineers at Grand Coulee Dam are also speeding up installation of the first generating unit from Oct. 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1941.

By July 1, 1942, three of the world's largest hydroelectric generators will be installed at Grand Coulee Dam, and will be interconnected with Bonneville Dam and other public and private power systems throughout the northwest. A total of 626,000 kilowatts of Columbia River power will be available by that time.

Brown Co. Reports Profit

Brown Company reported for the year ended Dec. 30, 1940, net income of $2,165,501 after reserve for income and excess- profits taxes and depreciation but before deferred bond interest, according to Serge Semenenko, Chairman of the reorganization managers. This compares with loss of $1,857,476 in 1939. The first eight weeks of the 1941 fiscal year, as reported by the trustees, showed consolidated earnings after depreciation but before deferred bond interest of $435,928 compared with $140,024 for the similar period of the previous year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	101.7	101.7	101.7
2 3¼s '41	102.1	102.1	102.1
9 4s '54-'44	112.19	112.19	112.19
1 3s '56-'46	110.8	110.8	110.8
1 1⅞s '49-'46	110.26	110.26	110.26
1 4¼s '52-'47	119.19	119.10	119.10
1 3s '55-'51	110.18	110.18	110.18
3 2¾s '53-'51	103.31	103.31	103.31
3 2¼s '56-'54	103.29	103.29	103.29
5 2¾s '63-'58	107.31	107.31	107.31
2 2¾s '59-'56	108.1	108.1	108.1
2 2½s '60-'55	108.24	108.24	108.24

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-'42	102.24	102.24	102.24

New York City Bonds

50 3s '80	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	83½	83½	83½
14 Alleghany cv 5s '44	92	91½	91¾
16 Alleghany 5s '50 st	57¾	57½	57¾
4 Alleg & West 4s '98	70	70	70
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
7 Am & ForPSs 2030	55½	55	55½
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Am T G T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108	108
20 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅛	108	108
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103½	103½	103½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
9 AT&SF 4s 95	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	90	90	90
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98	98	98
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75	74½	75
15 A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	63	63⅛
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35½	35½	35½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	82½	82½	82½
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	106	106	106
22 B&O 95 st A	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
29 B&O 85 st C	46⅞	46¾	46¾
17 B&O 2000 st D	40⅞	40¼	40⅜
2 B&O 96 st F	40⅞	40¼	40⅝
153 B&O cv 60 st	18⅝	18⅜	18½
19 B&O 4s 48	67	66¼	67
2 B&O&E&WV 4s 51st	55¾	55¼	55¼
9 B&O S W 50 st	46	44⅜	45⅛
9 Bell TPa 5s 60C	131¼	131	131
33 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	105¾	106
5 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	20¼	20¼	20¼
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108½	108¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	106	105⅞	106
12 Buf R&P 57 st	45⅛	44¾	44¾
4 Bur C R&N 5s 34	4½	4½	4½
5 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
17 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	70½	70	70½
7 Can Sou 5s 62	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 Can Nat 5s59 Oct	94	94	94
1 Can Nat 4½s55	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Can Nat 4½s 56	91	91	91
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s57	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Can Pac 4½s46	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s60	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
10 Can Pac 4s perp	54½	54½	54½
12 Carthage&Adri 4s81	98¼	98	98¼
5 Celotex 4½s47ww	93¼	93	93¼
1 Cen N E 4s61	60	60	60
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s62	106½	106¼	106¼
19 Cen Pac 5s60	50¼	50	50¼
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	69⅜	69¼	69¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s87	14¼	14¼	14½
10 Cen RR NJ 4887	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 C&O 4½s92	103½	103	103
3 Chi & Alton 3s49	9	9	9
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
5 CB&Q 4½s77	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 CB¼Q gen 4s 258	83½	83½	83½
15 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	87	86¾	86¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91½	91⅜	91⅜
45 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15½	15½	15½
4 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Chi Ind & S 4s56	69½	69½	69½
9 Chi I & Lou 5s 47	24½	23¾	24½
5 Chi I&L 4s 47	22	22	22
50 CMSP & Pac 5s75	6¾	6¼	6¾
1 CMSP 3½s89B	33¾	33¾	33¾
22 Chi&NW 6½s36	22¼	22¼	22¼
55 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
10 Chi&NW gm 5s87	20	19¾	20
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12	12	12
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
25 ChiNW 4s 87	18½	18	18½
17 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	18½	18¼	18½
4 Chi Ry 5s 27	42¼	42¼	42¼
4 CRI&P 4½s 52 ct	8¼	8	8
5 CRI&P 4s 34	16	16	16
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100	100	100
1 Childs Co 5s 43	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
10 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
33 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56¼	56	56
2 Cleve&Pitts 4½s 42A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Cleve Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
4 Cley Un Term 5½s 72	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜
4 Clev Un Term 5s 73	77⅞	77	77
69 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	69	68¼	68½
1 Col F&I 5s 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 Col&So 4½s 80	14	14	14
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104¼	103⅞	104
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 ComMack ine 69ww	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103½	103½
18 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105½	105¾
10 Con Edis cv 3½s 51	104⅛	104	104⅛
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	76¾	76⅝	76¾
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 Cuba R R 6s 46	17	16⅞	16⅞
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106½	106½	106½
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48½	48½	48½
5 D & R G West 5s 78	7	7	7
14 Det Ed 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Dow Chem cv 2¼s 50	103	103	103
2 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	93½	93½	93½
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	58½	58½	58½
34 Erie rfg 5s 67	17¾	17¾	17¾
30 Erie rfg 5s 75	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10 Erie 1st 4s 96	81	80⅜	80¾
39 Erie gen lien 4s 96	42⅜	42	42⅜
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	42	42	42
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	38	38	38
8 Erie cv 4s 53 B	38	37¾	38
1 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	102	102	102
7 Firest T&R 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86¼	86	86¼
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105½	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	98	98	98
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90	89½	89⅝
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101½	101½	101½
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¾	95½	95¾
9 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	81½	81½	81½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	38½	38½	38½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104	104	104
2 Gulf St Util 2½s '69	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46	46	46
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
9 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	40½	40½	40½
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	43½	43½	43½
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	41	41	41
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
27 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44½	43¾	43¾
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	76	76	76
1 Indpls&Lou 4s '56	18	18	18
4 Interlake Iron-cv 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	45¾	45	45¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80½	80½	80½
9 Int Paper 6s '55	102	102	102
11 Int Paper 5s '47	103	103	103
30 Int T&T 4½s '52	37⅞	37¾	37¾
21 Int T&T 5s '55	39¾	39½	39½
2 KCFt&C Mem 4s 36	35	34⅞	35
3 K C South 5s 50	70	70	70
5 Koppers Co 4s 51	104½	104⅜	104⅜
4 Kresge Found 3s 50	104¼	104	104¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58½	58½	58½
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	40	40	40
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	43½	43½	43½
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	26¾	26¾	26¾
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	22½	22⅜	22½
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21½	21⅜	21½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	50	50	50
10 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Loews 3½s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96¼	96½
5 Louisla & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103½	103½
5 Mich Cen 3½s 52	99	99	99
24 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103¾	103½	103¾
4 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	17½	17¼	17½
5 MSP&SMarie 4s 46	21¼	21¼	21¼
MSP&SSM gtd 4s 38	9¼	9¼	9¼
17 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9½	9	9½
90 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15½	14¾	15½
28 M-K-T 4¼s 78	14¼	14	14¼
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27½	27½	27½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	14	13¾	13¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	21½	21½	21½
50 Mo Pac 5s 77F	21½	21	21½
13 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	20½	20½	20½
1 Mo Pac 5s 78G	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s 80H	22¼	22¼	22¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21½	21¼	21¼
3 Mo Pac gn 4s 75	11½	11½	11½
5 Mont Pow 2¾s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33½	33¼	33¼
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	38	38
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103¾	103¾	103⅞
4 N Eng RR 4s '45	52	52	52
1 NJPow&L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
3 NO G&Nor 5s '83	75	75	75
2 NOrl Term 5s '53	70	70	70
2 NOTex&M 5s '54b	36	36	36
2 NY&Greenwdl 5s '46	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 NY&Putnam 4s '93	50	50	50
24 NYC 1¾s 2013	63⅞	63½	63⅞
65 NYC 4½s 2013a	58¼	57⅞	58¼
29 NYC cn 4s '98	61⅞	61½	61⅞
39 NYC 3¼s '46	92	91½	91¾
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60½	59¾	60½
5 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 NYC LaSh 3½s'98	64½	64½	64½
1 NYChic&StL 5½s'74a	69½	69½	69½
27 NYChic&StL 4s'78	58⅜	58	58¼
15 NYChic&StL 4s '46	90	89¾	89¾
4 NYCh&StL 3½s'47	92	91½	92
1 NYEdis 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 NYGEHP&P 4s '49	117¾	117½	117½
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	22½	22½	22½
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	22¼	22¼	22¼
8 NY Tel 3¼s '67	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
12 NYTrap R 6s '46st	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 NiagaraFallsP3½s66	109	109	109
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103	103
2 Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	87	87	87
12 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¾	65
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047C	57	57	57
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52½	52½
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	78½	78½	78½
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	75¼	75	75
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107	107
1 OklaG&E3¾s66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Okla G&E 4s 46	105½	105½	105½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	85½	85½	85½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
4 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
10 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	95	95	95
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	42	42	42
8 Pen Co 5s 63	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Penn P&Lt 4½s 68	108½	108¼	108½
2 Penn RR gen 4½s	112¾	112¾	112¾
12 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
14 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	91¼	91	91
1 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	101	101	101
2 Penn RR 4½s 84E	101½	101½	101½
10 Penn RR 4s 48	113¼	113	113
10 Penn RR 3¾s 70	94	93½	93½
1 Penn RR 3¼s 52	88	88	88
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	75	75	75
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65½	65½	65½
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	64½	64½	64½
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s52	107¼	106¾	106⅞
10 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Ph Read C&I cv6s49	4	4	4
4 Philippine Ry 4s 37	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Pitts&WVa 4½s '58a	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
9 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60	52½	52	52½
8 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	80½	80⅜	80½
2 PubSvcNJ 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Readg 4½s'97a	79	79	79
2 RdgJtrCen 4s '51	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 RemRand 4¼s '56ww	103¾	103½	103½
11 Repub Steel 5½s'54	103½	103½	103½
2 Repub Steel 4½s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Repub Steel 4½s'56	105¼	105	105⅛
2 RIArk&La 4½s'34	111½	111½	111½
4 StLIMS&SEn4½s'33	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 StLMIM&St4R&G ''ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
26 StLPeo&NW5s '48	28¾	28½	28¾
8 StLSF5s B '50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4 StLSF 3½s'78	10¾	10¼	10¾
3 StLSFW4½s'78ct st	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 StLSF 4s '50	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 StLSF 4s '50a ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 StPEGr Trk 4½s '47	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
3 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
8 Sea-All Fla 6s35A ct	2¼	2¼	2¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	104⅞	105
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
30 Sou Pac 4½s68	47¼	47¼	47¼
66 Sou Pac 4½s81	47	46⅝	46⅞
60 Sou Pac 4½s81	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
11 So Pac rfg 4s55	61½	61	61
12 So Pac cit 4s49	45¼	45	45¼
17 So Pac 3¾s46	55	54⅞	55
36 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49½	49	49½
2 So Pac SFTer 4s50	76	76	76
5 So Ry 6½s56	81½	81½	81½
8 So Ry gen 6s56	77½	77	77½
14 South Ry cn 5s94	91¼	90½	91¼
21 So Ry gen 4s56	59½	59⅛	59½
25 Stand Oil NJ 3s61	104⅛	104	104⅛
6 Stand O NJ 2¾s53	104⅝	104½	104⅝
26 Swift&Co 3¼s50	103⅜	103¼	103¼
7 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¼	108½	109
26 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
17 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105¼	105¼
7 Tex & Pac 5s77B	67¾	67	67
3 Tex&Pac 5s79C	68	67¾	68
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s64	98½	98½	98½
7 Third Ave aj 5s60	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
1 Un Pac 1st 4s47	112	112	112
10 Un Pac 3½s80	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Unit Drug 5s53	83½	83½	83½
2 U S Steel 1.60s 46	101½	101½	101½
1 U S Steel 1.85s 47	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Utah P&L 5s 44	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2 Ca Elec Pow 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
19 Va & SW cn 5s 58	65	65	65
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
20 Wabash 1st 5s 39	45	44½	45
2 Wabash 4½s 78C	8	8	8
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	93½	93½	93½
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	56¼	55	56¼
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110	110	110
1 West Shore 4s2361	51½	51½	51½
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	60	60	60
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Wilson & Vo 4s 55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	29	29	29
6 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9½	9½	9½
1 Young S&CT cv 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4½s 48	80½	80½	80½
1 Australia 5s 55	57	57	57
3 Australia 5s 57	57½	57½	57½
1 Bavaria 6½s 45	21½	21½	21½
2 Belgium 6½s 49	52	52	52
1 Belgium 6s 55	58	58	58
1 Berlin City 6s 58	20	20	20
1 Brazil 8s 41	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Brizal 6½s 26-57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Brizal 6½s 27-57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Canada 5s 52	97½	97½	97½
5 Canada 4s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Canada 3¼s 61	80	80	80
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	9	9	9
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Chile 6s 62	10½	10½	10½
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	32	32	32
4 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	32	32	32
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	118	118	118
1 Den 6s 42 wd	43	43	43
3 Denmark 5½s 55	43	43	43
1 Denmark 4½s 62	40½	40½	40½
1 Den 4½s 62 Wd	41	41	41
1 French 7½s 41	87½	87½	87½
1 Ger Con 8½s 65	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	12	12	12
3 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	24	24	24
13 Italy 7s 1951	39½	38¼	38¼
2 Japan 6½s 54	60¼	60¼	60¼
21 Japan 5½s 65	43	43½	43½
10 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	4	4	4
1 Mex 5s 45	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	56½	56½	56½
2 Norway 4½s 65	32¼	32¾	32⅝
3 Oriental Dev 5s 53	29½	29½	29½
5 Orient Dec 8½s 58	37	37	37
9 Panama 5s 63A st asd	66⅜	65¼	66½
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Peru 2nd 4s 1961	6½	6½	6½
1 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s 53	20	20	20
1 Rhine-Westph 6s 52	20	20	20
1 Rhine-West 6s 53	20	20	20
3 Rima Steel 7s 55	9	9	9
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10 Shinyetsu El 6½s 52	48¼	48¼	48¾
3 Taiwan El P 5½s71	39¼	39¼	39¼
30 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	43½	43½	43½
1 UnStlWk 6½s 47A	32	32	32
4 Urug ext 3¾s4½s'79	43	43	43

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,583,000. Previous day, 5,669,300. Week ago, 5,127,875. Year ago, 5,048,900. Two years ago, 9,182,800. Jan. 1 to date, 331,-630,275. Year ago, 255,257,450. Two years ago, 278,910,675.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Feb. 25

	Europe†			
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cable	$4.03½	$4.03½	8.2395
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920**	.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentine—peso *‡	.2365	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0505	.0505	.2028
Chile—peso‡	$.350	$.350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740

U-Boat Drive to Bring Sea-War Crisis

Continued from Page 1

sified submarine building program has progressed to a point where large numbers of craft will be shortly available.

These two considerations confirm the estimates that some 600 submarines may be available to Germany by March.

This number has been made possible by the fact that Germany has standardized on comparatively small submarines. They are probably of about 400 tons each, and designed to operate with small crews.

This does not mean that the entire 600 submarines will be available for a simultaneous attack on British shipping. During the World War only about one-third of Germany's submarine strength was in effective operation at a given time.

Have Shorter Runs

The other two-thirds were either re-fueling and repairing, or were going to and from their stations. But under present conditions, Germany is operating from bases on the French coast. This shortens the run between the bases and the shipping lanes. It also enables the submarines to transit waters which are much more "productive of victims" than the circuitous routes followed during the World War.

Another significant deduction from the Führer's speech is the extent to which German-Italian "collaboration" has progressed. It is entirely possible that the Italian Navy has been placed under virtual German control. The Italian Army may be undergoing the same process.

All this will not be an unmixed blessing. For one can remember the Italian reaction to similar procedure by the French and the British during the World War. It produced much more hard feeling than co-operation, and the same thing may result in the present circumstances.

Yet on one point in their speeches, both Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini made clear that sea attacks both in the Atlantic supply lines and in the Mediterranean show Britain still the main adversary.

Germany's strategy can be expected to continue the policy of diversifying its methods of attack on the seas.

Over a period, its submarines will strike in one area, and then quickly shift their operations to an entirely different region.

Then there will be an interlude when long-range bombing planes are used, not only in the waters around the British Isles, but far at sea.

The Germans have perfected radio communication between planes and submarines, and use the former to obtain information regarding convoys which is transmitted to, and utilized by, the latter.

Raiders Also Active

And all the time surface raiders are operating sporadically in various parts of the world. Some are heavily armed converted merchantmen which carry sufficient supplies to remain at sea over a period of months, while others appear to be units of the German Navy strong enough to outfight the converted cruisers on which Britain has largely relied for the protection of its convoys.

The converted merchantmen have operated in widely separated areas. According to fairly authentic reports, they have attacked shipping in the North and South Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans. Little information is available as to the success of British efforts to track them down.

Regular units of the German Navy appear also to be operating now on the seas. They were not used to any extent in attacking Britain's commerce during the World War. Only such vessels as the Karlsruhe which operated in the Atlantic, and the better known Emden which scoured the Indian Ocean, were unable to return to Germany upon war being declared, were put to this use.

In the World War, Germany had a "fleet in being"—a strong fleet whose potentialities were never utilized. And this fleet kept German cruisers pinned to home-waters as a part of its organization; hence no cruisers were available to be hurled against enemy commerce.

However, no such inhibition now exists, and the Germans apparently have recovered from the timidity which resulted from the shock administered when the Admiral Graf Spee was destroyed in the South Atrantic more than a year ago, because there is no question but that German cruisers and possibly some of their heavier men-of-war have been raiding Britih convoys in recent months.

Hit and Run Attacks

These vessels apparently have never ventured far afield, and their operations have been of the hit and run type. Nor have they struck twice in the same vicinity. After disclosing its presence by an attack on a convoy, the raider vanishes, to run for home or to reappear in an entirely different area.

Their mission is to raid and not to fight should a convoy be encountered guarded by a comparably armed ship.

During the past several months, German cruisers have taken advantage of the long nights, and the misty, snowy weather prevalent in high northern latitudes during the winter. Under these conditions they can come and go from Norwegian ports almost at will. Detection is practically impossible unless they blunder into an enemy cruiser. And then there would be time for only a few ranging shots before they disappear into the haze.

From this shroud of low visibility, raiders sally out into the convoy lanes to strike when they can, and then run for cover. It is for this reason that they have been able to inflict considerable damage with comparative immunity.

After the British began to experience this type of attack, they probably shifted the routes of the convoys to and from North America much farther to the south.

Perhaps they even merged this route with those from South America and up the west coast of Africa at some place in the vicinity of the Azores.

Raiders based on Brest are favored at this particular season of the year by an area in the Atlantic 100 to 200 miles in width, that extends southwest from the western point of Brittany almost to the Azores, where fog persist for 10 to 15 per cent of the time.

Doubtless they are using this foggy region as a lurking place in the same manner as the overcast northern latitudes were utilized.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Skipper of Illustrious Now Rear Admiral

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 25

Capt. D. W. Boyd, Commander of the aircraft carrier Illustrious, damaged in a German dive-bombing attack in the Mediterranean last month, was promoted today to Rear Admiral.

Planes from the Illustrious were credited with damaging three Italian battleships in an attack last Nov. 13 on the Italian base at Taranto.

Can American Industry Rise Over the Vast Cost of Defense?

Continued from Page 1

ing effects of over-expansion upon the economy."

It sees an expected rise of food prices running from 10 to 20 per cent and the cost of industrial materials and finished defense supplies going up even more sharply. "The faster the expansion of defense expenditures, the sharper the rise will prove."

It anticipates serious sacrifices by labor as well as benefits, particularly when consumer-goods industries are required to curtail production in order to make way for armaments. The result, it holds, will be that hundreds of thousands of persons will be without work for an indefinite period and the assimilation of these workers in defense plants will be by no means as simple as it appears.

Bound to Be Reduced

It concludes that the consumers' real income in the United States is bound to be reduced not only by priorities, by increased taxes bearing on consumption, forced savings and rising prices but by the probable curtailment of many normal government services.

Those who see the present crisis in different terms than the isolationist view of the America First Committee do not particularly dispute the fact that the task of defending the nation's freedom on every front will involve deep sacrifices and the solution of hard problems. They are prepared to make those sacrifices and are as eager as the America First Committee to examine the effects as well as the purpose of the lend-lease bill and how these effects can best be controlled.

Viewed in this perspective, the committee's study highlights phases of America's defense problem, present and future, which concern all parties to the lend-lease bill debate. In effect, this report presents problems which supporters of the bill are prepared to face and which opponents of the bill wish to avoid.

On the subject of the limits of American industry's capacity to produce for defense, the report states:

"From an economic point of view the chief objection to the proposal that an enlarged arms program for the British be superimposed upon the existing American program is that the combined programs will prove too great.

Reached Bottlenecks

"By January we had already reached bottlenecks of capacity and skilled labor in various fields. While these bottlenecks can be eased as time goes on, it is significant that at a time when defense expenditures are far below the level required to fulfill the American defense program serious difficulties are already being encountered in production.

"While it is true that defense production can be increased month by month by new plant construction and widening priorities, the conclusion is inescapable that the total supply is definitely limited. The political decisions to be made are whether the production is sufficient to share with the British and whether the United States should underwrite the costs for the British Empire without requiring further liquidation of their assets here and elsewhere."

On the costs of production and threat of inflation:

"In the present situation, if the attempt is made to force the program before capacity is expanded in the critical sectors of the economy, prices will rise but not production. The cost to the government will be multiplied without any comparable advance in the defense effort.

"This is the meaning of the threat of inflation in the present situation. It need not take place. It can occur only if a sharp rise in prices in the defense industries causes speculative behavior in all parts of the economy. This is a degnite possibility that would not only increase the cost of the defense program but would lead to the familiar disruptive effects throughout the whole economic system."

On the effects upon labor:

"There is no gainsaying the fact that priorities affecting consumer-goods industries will create unemployment on a broad scale. What is more, the process is a cumulative one. Unemployment in the automobile industry, for example, will have effects upon the sellers and producers of a long list of other goods, because of the decrease in purchasing power on the part of the men laid off. The consequences will then be multiplied as production in these fields is curtailed.

"The shortages of skilled labor already developing at a time when the defense program is still in its infancy will become a more acute problem as time goes on. The larger the defense expenditures, the more serious the problem. Unless there is to be conscription of labor, one solution of the shortage, apart from training programs (which take time), is for industry to break down the industrial process into more simple operations. This dilution of labor skills is a matter of serious concern to labor."

Dealing with the possible effects of "arsenal" defense production on consumers, the report concludes:

"Automobiles, refrigerators, other electrical and household appliances, metallic articles of all kinds, perhaps rubber tires, and a long list of smaller items are likely to be affected. For the standard of living of the American family this means that they will be forced to spend their incomes on second choices, and not in the way that they would most prefer. This represents a reduction of their real consumption in the same way that a general rise in prices would reduce the level of their real income.

"If the defense program is inflated, along lines suggested by the lease-lend legislation, novel proposals will be presented in imitation of Mr. Keynes suggestion for England as a means of preventing inflation by sterilizing consumer incomes. These plans may call for the forced savings of all overtime or of increases resulting from advances in hourly rates of pay that may take place, or for an arbitrary percentage of all wages and salaries.

"While it is not possible to estimate the rise in the cost of living that may occur in the present emergency period, it has already been indicated that a defense program that exceeds the maximum compatible with our economic facilities will result in a striking rise in prices, even in consumer goods, if not extreme inflation throughout the whole economy."

U. S. Envoy Attends Parley on Boundary

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Dr. Frank Corrigan, United States Ambassador to Venezuela, arrived Feb. 25 to join the five-nation Mediation Board seeking a solution to the Honduras-Nicaragua border dispute.

Mr. Corrigan is United States delegate to the Board, which is made up of representatives of the United States, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The Board planned to renew its conferences after a long recess, to seek a definite solution of the long-standing controversy between the two neighboring Central American republics.

Americans in Shanghai Ask Willkie to China

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25 (AP) — Members of Shanghai's American community messaged Wendell L. Willkie in Rushville, Ind., yesterday urging that he come to China on a mission similar to his British tour to study conditions.

They invited him especially to visit Shanghai where, they said, "the best cross-section of the Oriental situation is visible."

The invitation was sent in the name of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce, the local post of the American Legion, and the American Association, whose members are American men and women.

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United States and Canada

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It was past midnight, and the president of a large factory, on his way home from an entertainment, decided to go out of his way and stop at his office to finish up a few details. He let himself in the rear factory door. All was quiet, just a few small lights were burning. As he walked down the hall, he saw the shadow of a night workman on the glass partition of one of the offices. He was moving rapidly around dusting, and the president approached him, and asked him who he was. The workman paused in his dusting, greeted his employer, and replied: "Oh, I am just the new janitor, Tom."

"Seems to me you are doing some very nice work, Tom, since you have been on the job," said the president.

"Thank you," said Tom, "but you see it is not just work cleaning and dusting. When I clean up the big room where all Section B are employed, I think of how much easier it will be for them to go ahead with the day's work after I get through. Then in the West room, I always dust off the windows, sometimes polish them a bit, because the girls at the machines need all the light they can get. Then, over in this dark corner I pay especial attention to keeping the desks dusted. These workers have to know how bright the day is just by thinking about it. So sometimes I help them by leaving a geranium from my wife's garden in the vase. All through my night's work I ask myself what more I can do for my people who come with the morning as I am on my way home."

The president walked away to his desk to finish the work he had come to do and meditate on whether Tom "was just the janitor."

A Verse for Today

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Prov. 18:24.

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Pago Pago is to the Samoan Islands as Walla Walla is to **(Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, British Columbia, Washington)**.
2. "The Father of His Country" is to George Washington as "The Swedish Nightingale" is to **(Geraldine Farrar, Florence Nightingale, Lily Pons, Mary Garden, Jenny Lind)**.
3. The veldt is to South Africa as the pampas are to **(Australia, South America, Europe, Asia, China)**.
4. Sequoia trees are to California as Japanese cherry trees are to **(New Orleans, Pasadena, Washington, D. C., Miami, Memphis)**.
5. The Suez Canal is to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean as the Panama Canal is to the Pacific Ocean and the **(Atlantic Ocean, Caspian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Indian Ocean, Black Sea)**.

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes the River of Natural Ink in Algeria?

Some modern ink is "fugitive," that is, words written with it fade and vanish from the page a relatively short while after they are written. On the other hand, there are ink-written manuscripts in existence which are thousands of years old, yet the lines and strokes of the writing are still plainly decipherable.

Fine, permanent grades of ink can be made from nut-galls. Nut-galls grow on a species of oak tree, and are formed by protective tissues of wood grown by the tree over a spot on a twig where a gall-fly has deposited her eggs.

Solutions made from nut-galls contain tannin. When such solutions are mixed with an iron salt, such as sulphate of iron or **copperas**, a chemical change occurs, resulting in a compound known as ferrous tannate. Ferrous tannate is nearly colorless, and for this reason most ordinary ink has other coloring matter (usually blue) added. The added color is held in suspension by gum arabic or mucilage, and the fluid kept from coagulating or molding by the addition of a small amount of carbolic or other acid.

The Chinese and the Egyptians made ink 4000 years ago with soot mixed with gums and oils.

Writing done with ferrous tannate, on exposure to the air, turns a deep and permanent black, as the ferrous tannate gradually oxidizes, changing to ferric tannate.

The chemistry of ink has, in at least one instance, been pretty well duplicated in nature. The result, which might well be quite near the head of one's list of natural wonders, is a remarkable river of genuine ink found in Algeria.

The ink results from the union of two streams. The course of one of the streams lies through a region of ferruginous soil, that is, soil rich in iron. The course of the second stream winds through a peat bog or swamp. In its wanderings, it becomes impregnated with gallic acid, which is related to the tannin obtained from gall nuts.

Gallic acid, which occurs in various trees and plants, when combined with iron salts, produces a dark color and is extensively used in making ink. Thus, the iron in the first stream, mingling with the gallic acid of the second, combine to form true ink, and we have a genuine, literal "river of ink."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Revised, to fit the trailer age: "What is home without a motor?"

Grit: Another six weeks or two months, and the women will be in the midst of their annual spring orgy of moving the furniture hither, yon, and back again.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal: Maybe it would be a good idea to revise the calendar. It seems we need more weeks in which to celebrate some kind of week.

Detroit News: A battleship under construction is to be named the Ohio; and a voice from Columbus pleads, "Don't build it round on the end and high in the middle."

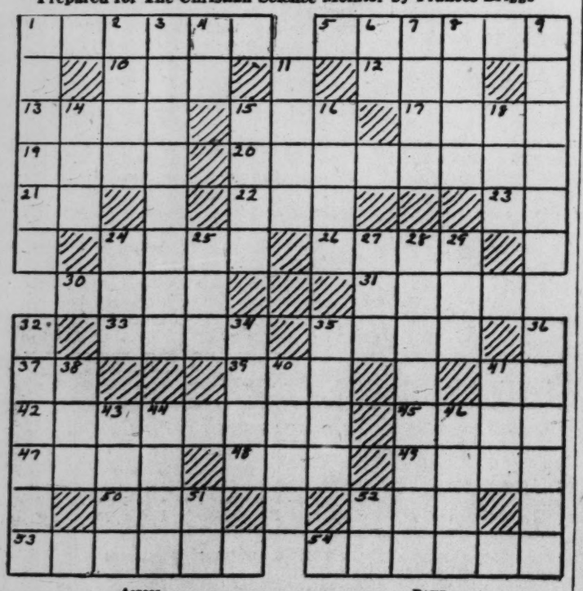
'Analogy Test' Answers and Rating Table

1. Washington
2. Jenny Lind
3. South America
4. Washington, D. C.
5. Caribbean Sea

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

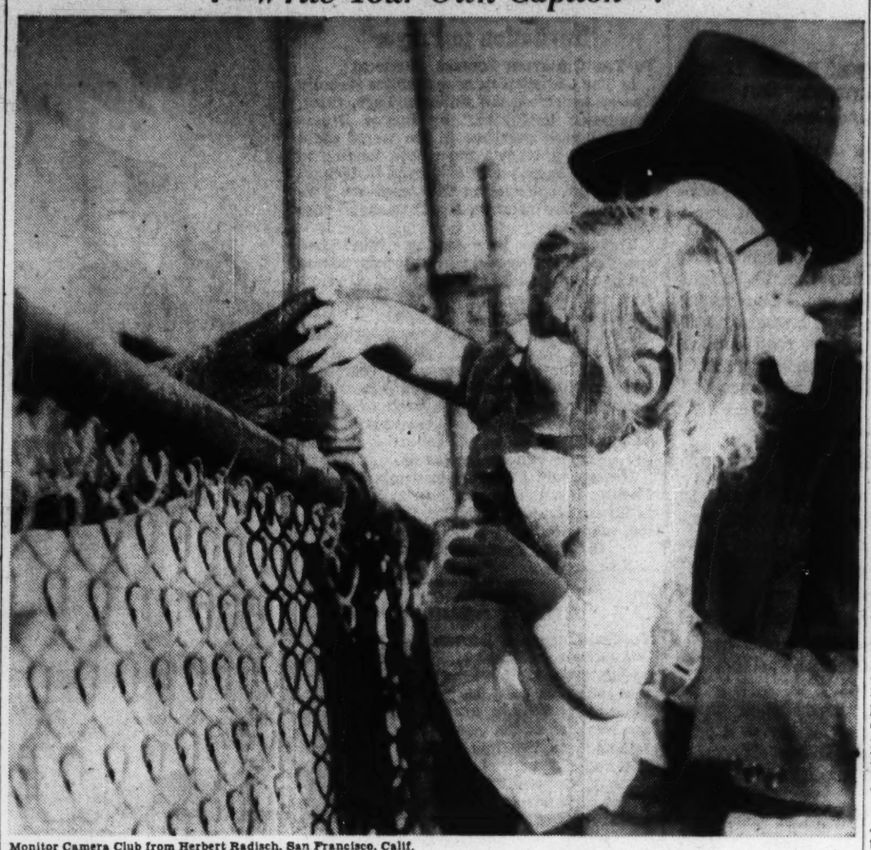
1—John Gilpin is hero of poem by whom?
5—Who keeps accounts of freight, tickets, etc., on a passenger vessel?
10—To take food.
12—What is a European herb?
13—What is that which is formed in a mold or form?
15—What is upper part of an apron?
17—Pace.
19—What is a bird of hawk family?
20—A howdah would be fastened on back of what animal?
21—Lord (abbr.).
22—What is fore part of foot?
23—To leave.
24—What is the largest continent?
26—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
30—What is a small club used by golfers?
31—What is Russian form of John?
32—What is a coin of India?
35—Who is object of Dinorah's affections in Meyerbeer's opera?
37—Rupees (abbr.).
39—Born.
41—What is symbol for iron?
42—What is a small animal of India?
45—What operatic character is an archer?
47—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
48—What is villous surface on some woven fabrics?
49—What is the two-toed sloth?
50—What is the candlenut tree?
52—Who debates with a "con"?
53—What city is scene of "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
54—What is a short midday nap?

Down

1—Noise of excitement made by hens.
2—If you were in Valley City, N. D., in what direction would you travel to reach Bismarck?
3—Who was founder of Bank of England?
4—What is French for "and"?
6—Where did Abraham live?
7—What plant is used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats?
8—What is a bristlelike organ or part?
9—What is one of the Raptores?
11—Who was a strong man of Crotona?
14—Help.
15—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
16—What is a mangel?
18—Where is Ramsgate (abbr.)?
34—What is a southern constellation south of tail of the Scorpion?
25—A tavern is what?
27—What is capital of Brazil?
28—What is an orchestral composition introductory to an oratorio, opera, or other extended work?
29—What is an East Indian timber tree?
32—What is a fleet of military airplanes?
34—Goon.
36—Who is a character in "David Copperfield"?
36—What is the white whale?
38—What is relationship of Proteus to Antonio in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
40—Who sold his birthright?
41—Where are the Everglades (abbr.)?
43—What was first name of Webster, American lexicographer?
44—What is an amusement or diversion?
46—Who was son of Seth?
51—Article.
52—What Greek letter corresponds to English "p"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco, Calif.

Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph; and on Tuesday, March 11, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Daily Quotation

THE great man is the man who does a thing for the first time.—Alexander Smith.

Reflected

You don't have to tell how you live each day;
You don't have to say if you work or you play;
A tried, true barometer serves in the place,
However you live, it will show in your face.
The false, the deceit that you bear in your heart
Will not stay inside where it first got a start;
For sinew and blood are a thin veil of lace—
What you wear in your heart, you wear in your face.
If your life is unselfish, if for others you live,
For not what you get, but how much you can give;
If you live close to God in His infinite grace—
You don't have to tell it, it shows in your face.

Author unknown

Party Fun

Notables in the News

Clip from current newspapers and magazines the pictures of a dozen people who, at the present time, are well-known national figures. Number the pictures and place about the room. For example, number one might be the Vice-President of the United States, number two, a movie star, and so on. Each person is given a sheet of paper with numbers from one to twelve and is told to write down the names of as many of the twelve as he can, opposite the proper figures. Of course the person with the most accurate list wins the prize.—Miss A. C. H., York, Pa.

Peanut Wool

A process for making artificial wool from peanut meal has been patented.

In Lighter Vein

Good Recommendation

"I've been asked for references for our last maid. What on earth can I say in her favor?"

"Well, she has a good appetite and sleeps well."—Answers.

Explained

Sonny: "Pop, what do they mean by stable government?"

Pop: "I'd say it's one that's run with horse sense, son."—Capper's Weekly.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Heave Offering

In our Authorized Version of the Old Testament we find a number of different references to what is called the "heave offering," which is mentioned in connection with the sacrifices of the early Israelites. Study of the Hebrew term thus translated shows that the literal reference is to something "separated" or "lifted up"; it was originally used in a general way to describe any offering or contribution which was specially set apart for "the LORD" (Compare Deut. 12:11). As time went by, however, it came to be used in a more specific sense to denote that proportion of the regular offerings of the people which was set aside for the use of the priests and Levites (cf. Lev. 7:14), especially the "shoulder" (Revised Version—"thigh") of a sacrificial animal (Exod. 29:27). Quite often in our Authorized Version, the Hebrew term is rendered "oblation" instead of "heave offering," thus again suggesting the thought of a "contribution" (See Ezek. 45; 6 and 7).

And Others

In a fashionable girls' school in New England the history teacher was telling the story of the settlement of the country.

"Miss Cabot," she said, "can you tell me who came over in the 'Mayflower'?"

"Yes," said the girl, "I can; my ancestors and a few other people."—The Silver Cross.

Another Wasted Hour

Today I spent an hour,
Using a hammer and shears;
Trying to find if it be true
That only the walls have ears.
—Scanlon, in Buffalo Evening News.

Daily Anecdote

Friendship and Business

One day in a little village in the East Indies, Georges Clemenceau noticed a little statuette, and said to the dealer, "I like your statuette. How much is it?"

"Because it's you," he answered 75 rupees."

"Forty-five rupees," said Clemenceau.

Impossible," said the dealer, indignantly. "I'd rather give it to you."

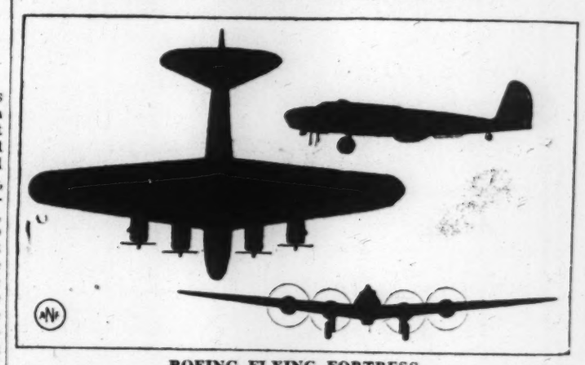
"Agreed," Clemenceau took the statuette, stuffed it into his pocket and said, "You are extraordinarily kind, and I thank you. But it is quite evident that this gift can only come from a friend. Consequently you won't take it amiss if I in turn make you a gift."

"Naturally not."

"Well here are forty-five rupees to use in good works."

The dealer took the money.

Know America's Planes



BOEING FLYING FORTRESS

A silhouette of this huge airplane against a bright cloud background could be quickly identified by one important characteristic—the four-engine nacelles, or "power eggs," along the wing. This is the Boeing B-17C, the famed Flying Fortress, called the fastest heavy bomber in the world. The genius of American aeronautical engineers in creating aircraft for this vast Nation's defense is typified by the Flying Fortress.

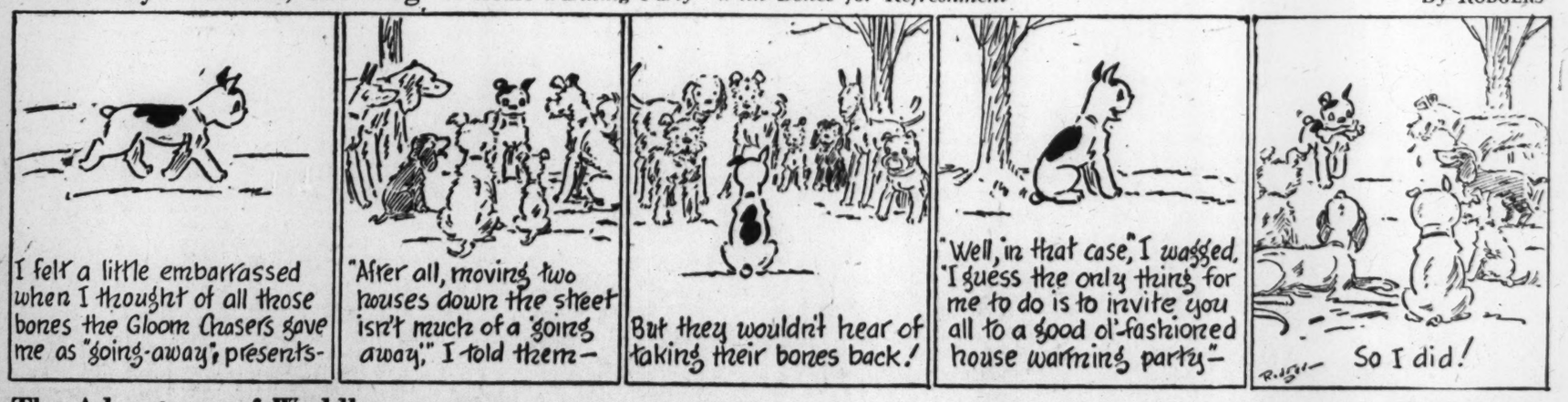
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What to Do With Skidmore's Loot*

By Le Pelley

WHAT DO YOU SEE ?
SHH-H! IT'S SKIDMORE SHOWING OFF TO ONE OF HIS DOG FRIENDS! HE'S DIGGING UP ONE OF THOSE GIANT BONES !!
YESSIR! HE DUG THEM BOTH UP! COME ON!
SKIDMORE — WHY DIDN'T YOU DO THIS YESTERDAY!
WELL — NOW WHAT SHOULD WE DO? TAKE THEM RIGHT BACK TO THE PROFESSOR —?
I DON'T KNOW — THERE'S STILL THE CHANCE HE MIGHT ARREST US!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A House Warming Party—With Bones for Refreshment*

By Rodgers


I felt a little embarrassed when I thought of all those bones the Gloom Chasers gave me as "going-away" presents—
"After all, moving two houses down the street isn't much of a 'going away,'" I told them—
But they wouldn't hear of taking their bones back!
"Well, in that case," I wagged, "I guess the only thing for me to do is to invite you all to a good ol'-fashioned house warming party—"
So I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Prefers to Keep Cool*

By The Hagers

"HERE'S DISAPPEARING ISLE!" I CRIED, AS CAPTAIN BILL RUSHED TO MY SIDE.
"A BIG ACTIVE VOLCANIC PEAK! THAT'S WHY, BILL, IT PLAYS HIDE-AND-SEEK."
"THE MYSTERY'S SOLVED. LET'S GO ASHORE," THE BOSUN QUACKED. "WE MIGHT LEARN MORE."
SAID BILL, "MATE, I ADMIRE YOUR PLUCK. I'VE NO DESIRE TO BE ROAST DUCK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Herr Hitler—Conservative

After Premier Mussolini's analysis of his own mistakes and the consequent difficulties confronting Italy, Reichsführer Hitler's speech at Munich seems fairly to bristle with confidence. Whether Herr Hitler is so confident or not, only Herr Hitler can know. In one aspect his address is like that of his Axis partner; it is more sober than the usual bombast of dictators.

We are not told just when and just how the war will be ended. We are not expected to believe that Nazi air power can smash the morale of the British people as it has smashed some of their buildings. Nor does this speech promise an invasion of Britain. On the contrary, we are permitted the conclusion that the Nazis are now resigned to a long struggle and that they have been disappointed with the effectiveness of their chief weapon.

This is a reasonable inference from Herr Hitler's new emphasis on sea warfare. True, the submarine campaign announced for the spring of 1941 is to be part of an "expanded warfare." Doubtless the Nazi air arm will also be more active. But to return to the tactics of blockade, after an attempt at blitzkrieg by air-and-land invasion, is to admit that the long way around is the shortest way that the Nazis can see to victory.

This is not to underestimate the struggle the Nazis will make. The British plainly anticipate an extreme crisis. They are prepared for invasion though in this address Herr Hitler only promised—in addition to attacks on shipping—that "wherever the British touch the Continent we will encounter them."

The U-boat threat is greater than in 1917 because of the long coastline from Norway to France now available to base Nazi submarines, and because the British are denied the use of Irish bases that could guard the entrances to the British Isles against enemy raids. But Britain is not the only nation endangered by blockade. Germany and all occupied Europe feel the British blockade. And though Herr Hitler should "mobilize half of Europe" as he threatens to do, that is no answer to Britain's pressure by sea. For if the Nazis could mobilize all of Europe they still would not be in possession of an economically self-sufficient area.

One may properly credit Herr Hitler with having plans that he did not care to mention in this speech. Words are often intended as camouflage for actual purposes. He may attempt an invasion of the British Isles. He may still be counting on terror-by-air to beat down the British stand. He may privately calculate a time limit for British resistance. But his speech showed a disinclination to foster among the German people any such bright expectations as must have been inspired by Nazi statements a few surprising months ago.

What the Other Half Reads

Inquiry has been made by the editorship of a quarterly magazine to determine whether a place among the so-called classics necessarily indicates merit in authorship. The quarterly asks, "Wouldn't it be a service to humanity to peel the borrowed skins off a few of these literary lions and reveal them as the very different breed of animal which they really were?"

The question invites others: Why "borrowed skins"? From whom borrowed? Wherefore a service?

The quarterly asked a number of moderns to name candidates for the title of World's Worst Book; these replied according to taste and good-nature. Individually, the good-natured had balked at Milton, Goethe, Melville, Longfellow, Shelley, Carlyle, Gibbon, and others for whom humanity at large still has considerable respect.

Of the above names, Everyman's Library, which sells all told into a million volumes a year, lists Milton's "Poems," Goethe's "Faust," Melville's "Moby Dick," Longfellow's "Poems," Shelley's "Poetical Works," and Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" among the 150 titles most in demand. There is not so much demand for Gibbon; but the "Decline and Fall" (recently recommended to Mussolini by a facetious paragrapher) comes in six volumes, and the Library finds it worth while to offer them in a red leather binding at a more-than-ordinary cost. The quarterly learned that among the easy-going, Dante's "Divine Comedy," which is also in Everyman's 150 most in demand, was harder going than any other one book.

Instead of earning the surprised gratitude of humanity, the investigation seems to have verified the opinion of the Rev. George Crabbe, now more likely of inclusion in the new "Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature" than in "Everyman's," that

> Books cannot always please, however good;
> Minds are not ever craving for their food.

Dr. Johnson, whose "Rambler" one correspondent nominated for second worst book, admired Crabbe's poetry; and, for all one knows, that correspondent, if he happened upon Crabbe, might agree with Dr. Johnson. You never can tell; as is sometimes brought home to you when you try to read a book enthusiastically recommended by somebody in whose judgment you once had confidence.

'Have We Not All One Father?'

In a war-torn world, men seem to have forgotten their universal relationship; therefore, in the words of Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, "it is the more important that we in America keep bright the light of spiritual faith that is the essence of true brotherhood." Hence the current celebration of Brotherhood Week.

"With reverent dependence upon God and faith in our destiny as a people," reads President Roosevelt's proclamation, "let us . . . purge our hearts of all intolerance."

Despite the difficulties of the situation, despite the terrorism, cruelty, hatred rampant in the world, the true worshipper of the one God is called upon to remember and cherish in his heart the words of Malachi, "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?" and of Peter, "Be ye all of one mind . . . love as brethren."

Small Loans: A Big Business

The making of small loans is a $1,000,000,000 business in the United States. It is estimated that more than this amount of loans, nearly all under $300 each, are outstanding on the books of personal finance companies, credit unions, industrial banks, and personal loan departments of commercial banks.

With all this activity on the part of legal lenders to meet a serious need on the part of workers, it is considered probable that $100,000,000 of business still is handled by "loan sharks" charging interest at an annual rate of from 240 to 1,000 per cent.

To be sure, the legal rate of interest under the uniform small-loan laws ranges from 2 per cent to 3½ per cent a month, which translates into 24 or 42 per cent a year. This is steep in comparison with the 6 to 10 per cent usury laws; yet the legitimate small-loan business in the twenty-seven States which have effective laws of this sort has very largely displaced the "loan shark" whom the usury law unwittingly encouraged.

So the significant question now is whether personal loans can reasonably and reliably be made at a lower cost to the borrower than the rates now prevailing. Commercial banks which go into this field often make lower rates, but they necessarily require more security than many would-be borrowers can give. Credit unions, where they exist, provide the lowest rates—about 1 per cent a month—but these require some nucleus about which to organize and serve a relatively small number of borrowers.

Considering that in some respects, such as bookkeeping, investigation, and collection, it costs practically as much to make a $10 loan as a $1,000 loan, a somewhat higher charge is justified in loans of less than $100 than above. Yet it is being pointed out that as the small-loans business becomes established and recognized, these firms can borrow very cheaply the money which they in turn lend. At least one reputable and widespread firm has taken a lead in reducing charges.

But as the field becomes a recognized one for operation, it tends to attract new companies. While such competition may be wholesome in some respects, it may tend to introduce sharp practices, so that close regulation is the more necessary, and it may foster advertising of a type that encourages people to incur debts needlessly. Essentially the surest defense of the individual against interest costs is the thrift which reduces borrowing to a minimum and the integrity which maintains a good credit rating where it is necessary.

Looking for something to "blot" the bacon with, the Lady Next Door said some of that old-fashioned brown paper the butcher used to use would be just the thing, and what's become of it, anyhow? Probably the old-fashioned butcher would be just as curious to know about blotting the bacon.

Our Readers Say—

"Invitation to Prayer"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor recently was an article on the Editorial Page, titled, "Invitation to Prayer," by Roscoe Drummond. I wish everyone in the world could read it. It is what I have been longing to hear—that there really is a trend of thought toward the spiritual in the American government. The instances Mr. Drummond cites are inspiring.

There have been many intellectual speeches, many words, words, words, poured out by way of radio and press, but all reference to the power of God to govern His universe, or to any of the spiritual values involved in this war, has been more secondary than fundamental. Yet this is a war in which the so-called powers of aggression and domination seem arrayed against the light of freedom to choose one's own individual course of life. The Bible says: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." It does not say someone will choose for us.

Never could I express in words what the Monitor means to me or how grateful I am to its contributors, including the letter writers, whose letters I never fail to read.

(MRS.) FLORENCE CLARKE SCHMITT
New York

Arming Assiduously

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although we heard Mr. Churchill's recent speech (Feb. 10) over the radio, it was most interesting to read his reply to President Roosevelt's Willkie introductory letter. In the histories of the two nations, there have seldom been two more popular men (with the majority of their citizens) than Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. These men, whose integrity and intellect are greatly respected not only in their own countries but in many others, have a great opportunity at this time to lead the people into a real crusade for good, when they see it.

One wonders if it wouldn't be a bit more encouraging, however, if instead of "Put your confidence in us. . . . Give us the tools and we will finish the job," we could hear: Put all your confidence in God; regardless of what church you attend or what your beliefs are, believe in Him now, trust Him now, pray to Him now with all your heart that right be proven might, and give us the tools and know we will finish the job.

While we can indeed be grateful for all the good that has been and is being expressed by these leaders, we still need to watch that we arm as assiduously with His weapons of hope, trust, and faith in the right, as we are arming with material weapons. C. K. T.

Great Falls, Mont.

"Rule of Justice"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to thank you and your staff writer "Argus," for the recent article, "Rule of Justice for the World." The very lucid analysis of the various proposals for the "regeneration of democracy," culminating with James P. Warburg's suggestion of "an order permeated with justice," deserves to be preserved among necessary means to an end. Reflecting on the same theme, I had arrived at the words "fair play," as something understandable in all countries, particularly those who have shared in international sports. There are always rules of the game, applying alike to all, universally recognized and obeyed—law and justice. If that can be achieved in sport among nations, why not in a federation of peoples?

Chicago (MRS.) M. McI. B.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

About the Size of It

The Bookshelf

Japan and America

Extremely timely, informative, and sound is the review of American-Japanese relations presented, with a most well-reasoned recommendation of policy, in William C. Johnstone's THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN'S NEW ORDER (New York: Oxford University Press. $3).

Dr. Johnstone is a dean and professor of political science at George Washington University, and the present book has been written from a background of investigations in Japan, Manchuria, and China, with assistance of consuls and residents there and of members of the staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It contains a foreword by Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell.

The first two-thirds of the volume consists of an objective, dispassionate, and uncolored account of relations between the United States and Japan with reference to trade, protection of citizens, and observance of the Nine Power Treaty in China since the Manchuria incident of 1931 and particularly since the broader occupation which began in 1937.

* * *

The author recounts explicitly the treaty bases for American residence and business in port cities of a realm from which foreigners once were entirely excluded. He describes specific effects of Japanese occupation on the one-time Open Door policy, such as the holding of goods in warehouses in Shanghai from late 1937 until the fall of 1939, occupation of the American-owned University of Shanghai and refusal to permit university officials to visit the buildings for eighteen months, discrimination in wharfage facilities at Tsingtao so that Japanese merchant ships were promptly unloaded while ten or twelve foreign ships waited at anchor for the two small docks allotted to them.

The author does not pretend that trade with China represents more than a small slice of American total foreign commerce. But he shows that it has an honorable tradition, a genuine usefulness, and reasonable promise; that supplies of rubber and tin to the United States from the Dutch East Indies depend on maintenance of American prestige in the Orient; and that preservation of a free and friendly Government in China is of immense political and military importance to the democratic nations.

Stated Japanese policy, he asserts, looks toward combining Japan, Manchukuo, occupied China, and probably French Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies into a closed economic bloc in which Americans could trade and carry on other activities only at the pleasure of the Japanese. This is a sharp and serious turn from equality of opportunity for commerce and industry for all nations—the policy developed and protected by British and American influence in China.

* * *

"So long as there is active and united Chinese resistance," says Dr. Johnstone, "so long as Japan must keep nearly a million men in China to maintain a semblance of order, it would be both unnecessary and unwise for the United States to appease Japan."

As a policy he recommends that the United States restate plainly to the Japanese Government its concept of "order" in the Far East along the lines of the Open Door and the independence of China; that it offer to facilitate a settlement including withdrawal of Japanese troops south of the Great Wall and a reaffirmation of the Nine Power Treaty; that it agree to assist in the rehabilitation of both China and Japan; that pressure for this sort of settlement be applied by economic measures such as embargoes, backed by continued presence of American armed forces in the Far East and a willingness to use them if need be.

The book should help many Americans to make up their minds as to what should be the policy of their Nation toward the Far East. T. N.

Down the Middle of the Road

Alternatives to Lend-Lease

By Erwin D. Canham

One of the best ways to decide whether or not the lend-lease bill should be passed is to consider the alternatives. Nearly everybody agrees that a do-nothing policy is the most dangerous policy of all. Some members of the Senate, it is true, seem to support only a do-nothing policy. But they could not defend themselves on that basis alone.

First in sequence after the lend-lease debate began in the great forum of American public opinion came the proposals for a negotiated peace. Do readers remember Senator Burton K. Wheeler's peace terms? He would have had us use our power in the world to compel the British, Greeks, and Chinese to stop their resistance and negotiate a peace with the triple Axis.

All of us, surely, would like to see the war stop. But consider the responsibility the United States and its people would have to shoulder if they should persuade the democracies to stop fighting now. How could we guarantee to them that Hitler would not repeat all his past record, and use negotiations as the springboard for further aggressions? We would take over the onus of arranging another Munich. Is that, seriously what Senator Wheeler wants us to do?

In the terms of his peace, moreover, were such things as the restoration by Germany of territories it has conquered, disarmament, and an agreement by the Reich to protect all racial and religious minorities. Is this the sort of peace a proud conqueror makes? Can anyone seriously imagine such a peace even being promised, and could it conceivably be kept by the Nazi victors?

* * *

That was the first proposal of the anti-interventionists in this debate. It has fallen by the wayside. Similar arguments were advanced by Verne Marshall, head of the No Foreign Wars Committee, who would have us listen to a mysterious memorandum brought to this country by William Rhodes Davis, the international oil man. We hear little of the Davis memorandum today.

The second alternative to the lend-lease bill was the proposal to lend or give $2,000,000,000 outright to Great Britain. With the money, Britain could have bought many things here. She could not obtain some of the supplies already in the hands of our armed forces, and other finished equipment which is probably more necessary than anything else. The plan had much merit. But it failed to provide for many kinds of aid which Britain sorely needs. It presented the maximum risk: of giving some aid without giving enough to assure our purpose.

Such aid would run the risk of war because any aid, or even no change from our past policies, runs the risk of war. The risk of war would be present even if the United States had given no aid at all, ever, because as a democracy and the head of the New World system we stand athwart the path of complete world domination by the totalitarians. Whether or not the United States is involved in war is surely dependent upon whether or not the Nazi war machine is at large in the world. If it is beaten back by timely and sufficient American aid to Britain, then the danger of war for or in America diminishes.

Then, the non-interventionists propose many different amendments to the lend-lease bill. The measure has already been desirably amended, particularly to make certain that the power of the purse remains in Congress. There may be other sound amendments. But amendments which are intended to cut away or nullify some of the President's existing constitutional powers in foreign policy are futile because they would not be upheld in the Courts.

* * *

A great deal that the opposition says, in Congress and out, is perfectly true. It is like E. B. White's remark about Anne Lindbergh's book: "The book had a double fascination for me, because it contains so many small and rather attractive truths which all add up to make one big fallacy."

It is perfectly true that America doesn't want to get into war, that it opposes sending an expeditionary force abroad, that the President has a great deal of authority in foreign affairs—probably too much; that the United States in its program must think not only of the hoped-for victory but of the winning of a peace afterward. It is true that our 1917-19 experience was disillusioning.

But now America faces ahead. The opinions of the common man are shaped today solely by the march of events. And the common opinion of the vast majority, expressed in one phrase, surely is that Britain MUST win the war. Most of the non-interventionists agree with that goal. Only a few—the Fords and their like—still say it doesn't matter to the United States which side wins. But once you have admitted the first premise, nearly all the rest follows. The people have realized this fact and Congress, again reflecting the irresistible surge of a ground swell of democracy, is acting upon the decision.

The Wide Horizon

Wildlife and Soil Conservation

By Haydn S. Pearson

Soil conservation and wildlife conservation both depend on one major factor, namely, vegetation. In those areas where grasses, shrubs, and trees grow well one usually finds an abundance of wildlife friends. Water is an essential, of course, but the relationship of all physical life to the mysterious and wonderful laws of Nature ordains that luxuriant vegetation is an indication of water resources.

Agricultural scientists are now engaged in a study of wildlife as it affects the farmer. We are beginning to realize that some of the widely held opinions are erroneous. For example, hawks, owls, skunks, foxes, and the heavily hunted grouse, quail, and dove are of great benefit to agriculture. They destroy vermin, insects, and weed seeds.

Animals and birds, need, first of all, suitable cover. This means more than trees. Experts point out that the highest type of soil protection is afforded by trees of mixed ages with ample underneath coverage of shrubs and grasses. Thousands of acres of wooded land have been grazed so closely that no protection was afforded for wildlife. A grove effect is a beautiful picture, and groves of trees will always have a place. But farmers have learned that it is economically unsound to attempt a pasture and a woodland in combination.

Wildlife in the settled areas haunts the shrubbery at the edge of woods and swamps, being especially fond of bushy ravines. It likes the undergrowth and tall grasses along stone walls, rail fences, and in fence corners. It likes protected and shady depressions.

* * *

And here enters one of the cardinal principles of soil conservation. All over the country, but especially in the South, West, and Northwest of the United States, thousands of gullies have been formed because of soil erosion. In some places, great gashes have been eroded that spoil large areas for farm use. Tens of thousands of farms have small gullies and denuded spots.

To check erosion, various devices are of value, but the main objective is to get something planted so that roots will hold the soil in place. Quick-growing shrubs and trees, and certain varieties of grasses are used. As the soil is saved by its living anchors, wildlife moves in, and soon the farmer is being aided by many furred and feathered friends.

The writer has watched for two decades certain stretches of a northern river that runs through a valley farm. Over a period of years between 1920 and 1930, the farmer practiced "clean" cultivation. No bushes were allowed to grow on the bank. But each spring, the river washed away valuable acres of meadow land. Each year the river cut corners and spread gravel. Then the bushes, shrubs and trees were allowed to establish themselves. Some were planted. In a few years, Nature provided a better protection than man-made devices of logs and rock cribs. The wildlife immediately moved in and Nature's balance has been restored.

* * *

We do not commonly realize the vital place of wildlife in our social and economic situation. The check on insects by birds and vertebrates is understood by specialists but not by the general public. Certain students declare that unchecked, insects would soon make our planet incapable of supporting human life.

In developing their nation, Americans have too long disregarded the place of wildlife in the total scheme. As the then Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, said at the Second North American Wildlife Conference in 1937: "It is necessary to readjust our perspective and devote a much larger proportion of our interest to the subject of life itself. Every form of life has value and interest of some sort. It is particularly important that the restoration and conservation of our wildlife resources be given recognition as a national obligation of great significance at this time when Americans are earnestly endeavoring to readjust social and economic balances so that the benefits and profits of progress may be fairly distributed among all classes of people."

Mirror of World Opinion

Page Mr. Orson Welles

Carnegie Institution observers report from Mt. Wilson, Calif., that life, as we know it, can't exist on Mars. There's not enough oxygen. So we can stop worrying about invasion from at least one direction. On second thought, however, maybe we'd better start worrying about whether there are Martians so smart that they've invented a way to live without oxygen.—*Cleveland Press.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months.. $6.00 — One month.... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.